Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

VOL. XXVI NO. 1 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

SAHARA-GOLD
4 ANNAS PER SET!

PILES Cured By HADENSA Sold everywhere

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

Hitler's New Year Gift For World Peace!

Nazi Fighting Forces To Be Strengthened

Fascist Rumania Toes The Line

Democratic And Jewish Newspapers To Be Suppressed

BERLIN, Dec. 31.

Determination to further strengthen Germany's fighting forces in 1938 was expressed by Herr Hitler in his New Year Message to Germany.

"We believe that in these troublous times, only a strong state will in future be able to maintain the previous [illegible]. May the rest of the world contribute its share to a peaceful solution of the questions which materially and morally are based on reasons as well [illegible]." (This apparently refers to colonies.)

RUMANIA AND SOVIET

BUCHAREST: REUTER IS OFFICIALLY INFORMED THAT THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT ARE NOT IN A POSITION TO KNOW OF ANY COMMUNICATION BY THE SOVIET WHICH WOULD SIGNIFY ITS INTENTION TO DENOUNCE THE NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE REPORT BY DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES (MENTIONED YESTERDAY) IS EXAGGERATED, IF NOT INCORRECT.

Anti-Jew Decree

Governmental official papers had announced to-day that other newspapers are to be closed. The newspapers suppressed are three Liberal democrat ones, while several small Jewish newspapers [illegible] within the next few days.

It has also been decreed that no Jews may remain members of [illegible] Rumania and Rumanian papers may employ [illegible] of their nationality.—Reuter.

New Method Of Suppression

Rumanian Govt. To Close [illegible] Papers But [illegible]

[illegible] 31. [illegible] paper [illegible] announced [illegible] press [illegible] The Government [illegible] over [illegible] of all [illegible] later.

[illegible] the position of Mme Lupescu.

According to th reports of diplomatic circles i Bucharest, Madame Lupescu disappeared after M. Goga told her that it would be as well she left Rumania, but other circles in close touch with Rumian affairs declare that she is good terms with the Governme.—Reuter.

World Jewish Congress Protes

GENE Dec. 31.

Representatives othe World Jewish Congress at neva have protested to the Ban, Rumah and United States overnments and to the Secretaeneral of the League of Nati in regard to the Anti-semit measures which, they state, arntemplated in Rumania. Jurists declare that such measures consti a violation of the Minori Treaty.—Reuter.

New Chief Of Red Navy

Separate Commissariat Detached From Defence Office

MOSCOW, December 31.

The Soviet Government has decided to establish a separate Commissariat for Naval affairs and transfer to it the Naval forces of the Red Army, which will thus be detached from the control of the Commissariat of Defence.

M. Smirnoff, at present head of the political administration of the Red Army, has been appointed Commissar of Naval Affairs.—Reuter

DR. ROY TO SEE MAHATMA

Expecting Communication From Dr. Jivraj Mehta

MADRAS, December 31.

Dr. B. C. Roy returned to Madras this morning from Kodaikanal, where he had been to examine the ex-Maharaja of Nabha, who had been keeping indifferent health. Dr. Roy is leaving for Calcutta to-night. He is expecting a communication from Dr. Jivraj Mehta from Bombay on receipt of which he will proceed to Juhu to meet Mahatma Gandhi, if his presence is considered necessary.—A.P.

BRADMAN'S NEW RECORD

MELBOURNE, Dec. 31.

Scoring 54 against Victoria, Bradman has made an aggregate of 5,226 runs in the Sheffield Shield Matches, beating Clem Hill's 5,375.—Reuter.

TEMPLE ENTRY PROCLAMATION

Date Of Issue Will Be Observed As Public Holiday All Over Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, Dec. 31.

The date of issue of the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation will be observed all over Travancore as a public holiday every year.

Following a resolution adopted by the Travancore Legislative Assembly during the last session unanimously recommending this and a similar demand made by a number of public meetings, the Travancore Government has now sanctioned this proposal.

A number of provincial Harijan Sevak Sanghs are arranging to send parties of Harijan and Savarna pilgrims for ownership in the Travancore temples and it is understood the Central Board of the Sangh is taking interest in the matter.

Under the auspices of the Andhra Harijan Sevak Sangh a party of pilgrims will tour Travancore for nine days ending January 1 and another party of pilgrims from Mysore organised by the Mysore Sangh is also likely to visit Travancore shortly.—A. P.

NOTICE

To-day being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. The "Sunday Chronicle" of 2nd January will, however, be published as usual but without the News Section.

SECOND ACT OF PROHIBITION

Madras Ban On Liquor Advertisements And Display Posters

BOMBAY, Saturday.

From the New Year's Day (to-day) onwards, another phase in the Prohibition campaign will be reached in the Madras Province, where the provision in the Prohibition Act, banning all publicity with regard to liquor for consumption comes into force.

BAN ON ADVERTISEMENTS AND DISPLAY

From 1st January, 1938, all advertisements of liquor are to become illegal. This prohibition of the publication of advertisements extends to their display in any manner (e.g. on hoardings) and to their appearance in any publication of any kind which is printed and published in the Madras Province. Newspapers and other publications coming from outside the Province are under no such disability.

NEW YORK COTTON FORECAST

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.

Market is expected to open unchanged on the steadiness of Liverpool, but it is likely to be very quiet owing to end of year influences and about [illegible] trend.—Reuter.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at Badgastien Austria, where he is at present staying.

Federation Talks At Bengal Govt. House

Congress Party Chief Whip And Liberal Leaders See Lothian

CALCUTTA, December 31.

On the invitation of Lord Lothian Mr. J. C. Gupta, Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Bengal Assembly called at the Government House this evening and had over an hour's discussion with his Lordship on various Indian problems including Federation.

Several Liberal Leaders including Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Mr. J. N. Basu, have also met Lord Lothian and discussed with him the present political situation in the country.

His Lordship attended a meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Liberal Federation, which concluded its session to-day.

Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal was present during the later part of the Liberal Federation session to-day.

Mr. C. F. Andrews left for Santiniketan this afternoon.—A.P.

SUBHAS RAPIDLY PROGRESSING

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 31.

While proceeding to Bombay to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, in company of Babu Rajendra Prasad, passed through Jubbulpore to-day.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose interviewed by the "United Press" said that according to latest information received from Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, he was progressing rapidly and expected to return to India by the end of January.

Sarat Babu refused to disclose anything regarding the future of Haq Ministry or the prospects of the formation of a coalition Ministry in Bengal.

Babu Rajendra Parasad appeared much pulled down as he said that he was not still maintaining normal health due to asthma.—United Press.

Tobacco Strike Called Off

Poona Workers And Merchants To Accept Godgil's Arbitration

POONA, December 31.

A strike of the tobacco workers, which began on December 22, was settled to-day due to the intervention of Mr. Gadgil, M.L.A.

At the request of Mr. Gadgil, the tobacco merchants and snuff manufacturers gave an undertaking to accept Mr. Gadgil's arbitration.

Mr. Gadgil has asked the merchants to give the workers a new rate of wages from to-morrow, when the strikers will resume work.

The strikers, accepting this suggestion, have called off the strike.

Arbitration proceedings will commence from next week.—A.P.

TO-DAY'S BOUTS AT AZAD MAIDAN

To-day's programme of wrestling matches at Azad Maidan at 5 p.m. will include—

GUNGA PAHELWAN

(verses [illegible])

Towards Anglo-Egyptian Amity

Police Occupy 'Blue Shirts' Camps Deserted By Nahas Pasha's Followers

CAIRO, December 31.

The Capital, Alexandria and the provinces are calm, following the change of government.

The organised Blue-shirted followers of Nahas Pasha stole away from their camps under cover of darkness.

The police found the camps deserted.

The blue-shirts have also silently evacuated their headquarters which the police are now occupying.

Suggestions that foreign influence is affecting Egyptian politics are denied in authoritative quarters, where the desire of both the leaders and the people is to strengthen the bonds between Egypt and Britain is emphasised.—Reuter.

Br. Troops And Egyptian Crisis

LONDON, Dec. 31.

Official quarters in London categorically deny the rumours that British troops were being moved from Palestine to Egypt during the political crisis.—Reuter.

Bombay's Share In New Year's Honours

PORT TRUST CHAIRMAN GETS K.C.I.E.

Knighthood For Justice Blackwell

The New Year's Honours list has just been published.

Among the prominent recipients may be mentioned the Ruler of Partabgarh who is made a K. C. S. I. and Mr. G. Wiles, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, awarded K.C.I.E.

Knighthood has been conferred upon Mr. Justice Blackwell of the Bombay High Court and Dr. Ziauddin, ex-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh University.

Among the British recipients mention may be made of Sir John Anderson, ex-Governor of Bengal now made a P.C. and Lord Nuffield a Viscount.

K. C. S. I.

Maharawant Ram Singh Bahadur Maharawant of Partabgarh, Rajputana.

C. S. I.

J. G. Laithwaite, C.I.E., Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary to the Viceroy. A. J. Raisman, C.I.E., I.C.S., Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department. F. H. Puckle, C.I.E., I.C.S., lately Chief Secretary, Punjab Government. J. A. Thorne, C.I.E., I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Government of India, Home Department. C. A. Henderson, I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Madras. W. H. Nelson, I.C.S., Commissioner, Bengal.

K. C. I. E.

[illegible] H. Whitehead-Bell, C.I.E., Indian Political Service, Resident for Punjab States. W. Howthorne Lewis, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Reforms Commissioner, Government of India. Major General E. A. Walker, I.M.S., lately Director of Medical Services, Army Headquarters. G. Wiles, C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

To be Honorary Companion of Indian Empire: Shaikh Abdulla Al-Salim Al Subah of Kuwait, Persian Gulf.

C. I. E.

L. G. Pinnell, I.C.S., Secretary, Governor of Bengal. P. H. Dobson, C.B.E., I.C.S., Officiating Financial Commissioner, Punjab. Col. Percy S. Mills, I.M.S., Surgeon-General of Police, Bengal. Subramanyam Esqr., M.B.B.S., B. Hy. (Bom); D.P.H.D.T.M. and H. (Cantab); Medical Officer of Health, Sholapur Municipality, Bombay.

BAR TO KAISAR-I-HIND MEDAL

The Viceroy has awarded the Bar to Kaisar-i-Hind medal of second class for public service in India to among others, Meher Mrs. Fardunji Taleyarkhan (wife of Mr. Fardunji Sorabji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, Bar-at-Law, Bombay), a medal of Third Class for Public Service in India to Miss Fatima Mahomedali, Sind, Educational Service, Class I Inspectress of girls schools, Sind, Rose Mrs. Cadiba Mehta, Sind, Narayan Jogshet Avnekar, Esqr., goldsmith and cinema proprietor, Bombay; Raitbhai Dahyabhi Derasari Esqr., Teacher, Premchand Raichand Training College, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Bapubhai Jagarji Desai Esqr. Special Mamlatdar Co-operative Society for Bhils, Dohad, Bombay; Mandeo Tukaram Khehnar, Esqr., Agriculturist, Bombay, Manekbai Mansaram Mansaram, Bhagi-handloder, Bombay; Annappaswada Channabasappa Gowda Patil, Esqr., Patil of Banwasi, Bombay; Dada Kashib Patil, Esqr., Police Patil, Bombay; Gordhanbhai Multi Bhai Patil, Esqr., Police Patil, Bombay; Kesuji Patil, Esqr., Police Patil, Taluka Local Board, Surgana, Bombay; Ramangouda Rudragouda Patil, Esqr., Patil, Bombay; Ramchandra Motiram Patil, Esqr., Police Patil of Sheradurai, Bombay.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Sardar Buta Singh, Member of Council of State. Sardar Shrinivas Cupuswami Mudaliar, First Class Sardar of Deccan. Rumbold A. F. J. Nicolls, lately Chairman [illegible]

(Continued on page 14 Col 1)

STOP PRESS

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

HARDUAGANJ, ALIGARH, December 31.

The U. P. Provincial Political Conference at Harduaganj passed the following resolutions. "This Conference appreciates the working of the Congress Ministry in the U. P. and is satisfied with the measures taken during the last few months.

This Conference realises that the acceptance of Ministries has enhanced the strength and enthusiasm of the people. This Conference also realises the difficulties under which Congress Ministers are working and trusts that in all their actions, they will keep their election manifesto and promises before their eyes and assures them that in all such efforts they will have the fullest support of the masses of this province."

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Keshodeo Malaviya, seconded by Mr. Gazanfer Ali Shah and was supported by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The second resolution passed states: "This Conference appreciates the measures taken by the U. P. Government in connection with the relief in rent and indebtedness given to the peasants of this Province and requests peasants to pay up the dues of rabi 1344 and thereafter this Conference warns peasants that if they failed to do so, they will be ejected and thus will not be benefited by the ameliorative measures under the new law."

This resolution was proposed by Suraj Prakash and seconded by Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant. Pranlal

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE Anna per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted Hindu educated girl of a respectable family of Bombay for a Doctor Practising in Bombay. Apply Box No. 9525 "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Resident Medical Officer for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Bombay 8, for a period of atleast 6 months. Candidates who have passed from the National Medical College and who have atleast one year's experience in the hospital will be preferred. Apply to the Chief Medical Officer, before 10th January, 1938. (7601)

Wanted a qualified Doctor for Shree Sarvajanik Hospital at Samadhiala near Rajkot. Apply stating qualifications and terms before 15th January to Chhotalal P. Shah, Advocate, Hon. Secretary, Palace Road, Rajkot.

Wanted (a) One Mechanic Chauffeur, who is a careful driver and an expert Mechanic. (b) One Electrician, holding first class Electrician Government Licence or one holding diploma in Electrical Engineering from recognised institution. Salary according to merit. Apply to The Secretary to Mrs. Sarabhai, The Retreat, Shahibag, P.O., Ahmedabad. (7591)

Wanted a qualified and experienced Compounder, apply with testimonials and minimum salary to Box No. 9577 "Bombay Chronicle."

Experienced Superintendents for cane plantation farms in Bengal. Apply North Bengal Sugar Mills Co., Ltd., Gopalpur, district Rajshahi, E. B. Railway. (7581)

Wanted Managers, Clerks, Cashiers, Accountants, Storekeepers, Inspectors, Typists all over India. Brilliant Prospectus. Apply to Golden Corporation Ltd., Jullundur City. (9533)

Wanted a Graduate strong in English, Persian and Mathematics for the High School in the grade of 45-7 (triennial) 120. Apply immediately to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State (Dist: Surat). (7597)

67. APARTMENTS WANTED

A German gentleman wishes to stay with an English family as a Paying Guest or rent a furnished apartment with convenience for Boarding. Apply 100A, "Bombay Chronicle".

86. SHOPS TO LET

To Let—Most up to date and stylish Shops at Cambata Building, Queen's Road, oppt. Churchgate Station. Unique situation for all round business. Apply Manager on the premises. (9561)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

174. BOOKS

Qualified Accountant—How to become—Rupees two: Book-keeping Elementary—Rupee one: Postage extra. Apply Sharangdhar, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. (9556)

181. MUSIC

Tutorial Music Class, Kennedy Bridge. 1st Term: 3rd January. Has a reputation for its Excellent Results in Diploma Examinations in Piano, Theory, etc. Few vacancies. (9590)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9581 "Bombay Chronicle."

219. PATENT MEDICINES

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly. Gelotube, best venereal preventive. Ask for Catalogue. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (9134)

251. INSURANCE AGENTS

Wanted Insurance Agents to work as organizers. Salary from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 according to ability. Apply in person on 5th Jan. 1938 to the Managing Director, Asiatic Bank Ltd. at Railway Hotel, Charni Road, Bombay. (9596)

328. AGENCIES WANTED

The Palladium Assurance Company, Limited, (Progressive Life Office) invites applications for Chief Agency or Agencies from respectable persons on decent remuneration. Commission hereditary. Apply to Head Office, 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. (9557)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Small loans advanced against securities. For particulars send four anna stamps. Tukaram, Podar Street, Santa Cruz. (9584)

361. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Recovery of your Claims and Dues due from outstations and Native States write to Post Box 526, Bombay. Best References. (9591)

Wanted influential firms to exploit Indian Talkie Films in East Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, West Indies and other overseas countries. Apply with terms and Bank references to Vishnu Cinetone Dadar. (9585)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

THE J. N. PETIT INSTITUTE.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Owing to the extension of the premises, the Institute Reading Room and Office have been REMOVED to Currimbhoy Building, Waudby Road, Fort. (7605)

Auction Sales

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at HUGHES ROAD, OPP. Messrs. HYLAND CO., of complete Flat furniture, Zula Sofa Cabinet, English Billiard table, Double door 48 inches Safe Remington Typewriter No. 12, Singer Machine, Wrist watches, H. M. V. Cabinet Gramophone, Wardrobes, Persian Hall carpets, Chesterfield sets, Latest Model Remington portable typewriter, Dining table and Chairs, etc.

7 DAYS AFTER TO-DAY
CHANDRARAO MORE
CHANDRARAO MORE
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
NEXT SATURDAY
8th JANUARY, 1938
ALL INDIA PREMIERE OF
GENERAL FILMS, Ltd.'s
MAMMOTH MARATHI
HISTORICAL TALKIE
CHANDRARAO MORE
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
8TH JANUARY,
1938,

P. C. BARUA
the ARTIST, who gave you
"DEVADAS"
now reveals the withering woes of an Artist's soul in his
LATEST TRIUMPH
of
ART,
DRAMA,
ENTERTAINMENT,
'Mukti'
NEW THEATRES' SIGNAL SUCCESS!
Starring:—
KANANBALA
BARUA, MENAKA,
NAWAB, JAGDISH,
with an All-Star New-Theatres' Cast
FROM:—
FRIDAY, JANUARY 14
AT
LAMINGTON
TALKIES .... LAMINGTON RD.
By Special Arrangement With Western India Theatres, Ltd.

TENNIS EXHIBITION MATCHES.
Under the auspices of the P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA, Bombay,
on
MONDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1938
WILLIAM TILDEN, HENRI COCHET, RAMILLION AND BURKE
Watch for further announcement of admission rates and other particulars.

WELLINGTON
DAILY: 3-30; 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE ROMANCE THAT THE WHOLE WORLD HAD BEEN WAITING FOR!
JOAN
CRAWFORD
IN
"THE BRIDE WORE RED"
WITH
FRANCHOT TONE
ROBERT YOUNG
BILLIE BURKE
TENDER — EXCITING — GAY!
Make this NEW YEAR Memorable by Seeing This Lovely Star's TRIUMPH.....
It's an M.-G.-M. Production
SATURDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
LAUREL & HARDY
in the
'DEVIL'S BROTHER'
SUNDAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 A.M.
ROBERT TAYLOR—BARBARA STANWYCK
in
"HIS BROTHER'S WIFE"

RANJIT WISHES
HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL!
5TH Glorious Week
RANJIT'S
100% THRILLING 'G-MEN' STUFF
RECKLESS ROGUES
alias
"TOOFANI TOLI"
A JAYANT DESAI Picture
STARRING:
MADHURI
E. BILLIMORIA
WEST-END
TALKIES.
Time: 5-15, 8, 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.
GRAND XMAS—NEW YEAR SHOW!
THE BROADWAY
Khodadad Circle — Kingsway—
—: DADAR :—
presents a remarkable New Year Entertainment—
20TH CENTURY-FOX'S WONDERFUL MUSICAL—
"WINGS OF THE MORNING"
Starring:—
ANNABELLA, HENRY FONDA, LESLIE BANKS.
—DAILY 3 SHOWS—
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
FOR SOUTH INDIANS on 1st & 2nd JANUARY, '38
MORNING SHOWS AT 10-30 A.M.
SATI ANASUYA

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 40	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 25	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 30	
Deccan Queen on Fridays only		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 00	11 35
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

Air Mail Timings

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Wednesday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival.	Delivery.
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8 p.m.
Thursday	8 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

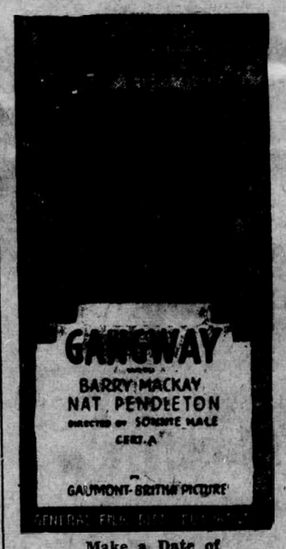
	Delivery
Tuesday	6 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O
Wednesday	8 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.	Arrival. H.M.
Monday	7-15	17-45
Thursday	7-15	17-45
Saturday	7-15	17-45

GRAND NEW YEAR ATTRACTION!
THE EXCELSIOR
THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


Make a Date of SUNDAY, JAN. 2ND. AT 10 A.M.
To enjoy a programme of
WALT DISNEY'S
MICKEY MOUSE
and
SILLY SYMPHONY
SHORTS IN COLOUR
LAMINGTON
Old RIALTO Theatre
DAILY AT 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
FRI., SAT. & SUN. AT 2-30 P.M.
NAVINCHANDRA
IN
GAY BANDIT
Supported by All-India RADIO STAR
VATSALA KUMTHEKAR
and
MARUTIRAO PEHELVAN
A PARAMOUNT FILM CO. Release

INSTRUMENTS OF DESTRUCTION

League Of Nations' Armaments Book For 1937

The increasing momentum of the arms race which the League Assembly last year described as "a race towards grave and unknown dangers," is revealed in part in this edition, the thirteenth, of the Armaments Year Book.

This Year Book is the only publication of its kind in the world in which it is possible to find all essential information published by Governments or directly obtained from Governments. The volume contains detailed monographs on the organisation of the army, navy and air force of 64 countries, both Members and non-Members of the League, as well as for most colonies and colonial forces in the world. The monograms are divided as in past years into four chapters: (1) Land Army; (2) Air Force; (3) Navy; (4) Expenditure on National Defence.

The up-to-dateness of the volume is shown by the fact indicated in the Preface, that it has been possible in most cases, with the aid of publications appearing at frequent intervals, to follow the changes which have taken place in the military organisation of the different countries up to August 1937. As regards budgetary effectives and expenditure on national defence, it has been possible to give figures for 1937 (or 1937-38) for the majority of countries.

PEACE STATISTICS.

In judging the extent to which the arms race is reflected in the Year Book, it should be remembered that it can contain only information on the organisation of the different armies on a 'peace footing'—since official publications do not contain details of reserve material, etc. From this point of view, the gaps in the information revealed by a study of the Year Book are of significance. Information is lacking, for example, regarding the actual number of aeroplanes of most of the Great Powers, as well as the equally important figures of total budgetary expenditure in the case of one of the Great Powers. For this reason, the table of world expenditure on national defence which has appeared in previous issues is not given in this issue. The table given showing world naval tonnage, in an annex, indicates that the upward trend noted in the last few years still continues. The figures for the last three years being:

NAVY—WORLD TONNAGE
(in thousands of tons)

	Built	Building	Total
1934	5,085	745	5,830
1935	5,105	908	6,013
1936	5,168	994	6,162

Despite the serious gaps in the information available at important points, a careful study of the data contained in this volume of over 1,100 pages will enable the expert, as well as the serious layman, to draw conclusions regarding the general world trend in respect of armaments, as well as in the military policy of the different countries.

VIR BHARAT HARIJAN SANGH

Under the auspices of the Veer Bharat Harijan Sangh, a public meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. in the Maidan near Cement Chawl No. 1, DeLisle Road, when speeches on the organisation of Harijans and their duties will be made by Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda, M.L.A., Kanthi, Nagindas Master, S. B. Sawradekar, R. G. Kasle and Shantabai Vengsarkar.

Mr. S. K. Patil will preside

The Mazdur Sewa Sadan Band and Messrs. K. B. Surve and S. B. Sar-Naik (invitations) will entertain the audience. The Sporting Club will also exhibit their feats.

Europe's Real Difficulties

They Are Economic, Says Mr. Lansbury

FLEET STREET.

Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., today returned to London from his visit to Austria, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia. He went with Mr. P. Bartlett and the Rev. H. Carter as representatives of the Embassies of Reconciliation. He returned in a hopeful mood, saying on his arrival at Victoria that the tension in Europe seemed to be less and that this was a favourable moment for the Great Powers to co-operate in trying to relieve the economic distress of South-eastern and Central Europe.

EUROPEAN QUESTION.

He wished, he said, that Britain would work for this end. In every country he had visited people had agreed that their difficulties were mainly, if not entirely, economic and that disorder and revolution, whether from the Left or the Right, could be due only to the economic plight in which they found themselves. In the present circumstances there was much to give hope. The statesmen in each country visited were extremely anxious to show that no exchange agreement was wanted with anyone except such as would enable them to enter into trading relations with all countries. They were certain that, given the necessary peace and capital, their countries would be able to develop their resources and so raise their standard of living, a problem which was at the root of all their difficulties.

"They are all handicapped," he went on, "because of armaments. There is not one of them who would not willingly stop, and stop now, the manufacture of arms." These smaller countries were very anxious to prevnt themselves being used as pawns by any Government. The understood very well their posion owing to the peace treaties, but they were all convinced that war could be no solution and felt if they were led into war it would be against their will.

THE JEWISH PROBLEM.

Mr. Lansbury said the Jewish problem was one of the most difficult in South-east Europe. He did not believe it was possible in any of the countries he had visited to get a real social order established until this problem had been solved in such a way as to enable the Jewish people to live their lives adequately where they were or in any other country where they could be settled.

The three countries he had visited all wanted to be friendly with their big neighbours, Russia, Germany, and Italy. Feeling in Czecho-Slovakia about Germany was easier, and he firmly believed that the two countries were working towards an agreement.

He hoped that Great Britain would take immediate action on M. van Zeeland's report when it was published. Every statesman he had talked to was looking forward to this report, and it should not be pigeon-holed. Mr. Lansbury concluded by saying: "If Britain would invite the world to give three months' expenditure on armaments for start to the work of finding a solution for Europe's economic problems I am sure an immense load will be removed from men's minds as to the fear of war."

AROUND THE COURTS

Alleged Attempt To Cheat Editor

BOMBAY, Friday.

Tulsiram Ramchandra Bhosle, who was recently released from Visapur jail, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, on a charge of attempting to cheat the editor of "Lokmanya" and ordered to be remanded to police custody.

The accused the police stated, went to the office of "Lokmanya" Mr. D. G. Sarkar, and showed him a letter from the editor of "Kesari". Acced is alleged to have told Mr. Savarkar that he was in financial difficulties and that he was convicted in the Sholapur Mail Law Case. Mr. Savarkar, making inquiries, came to know that the accused was not involved in Sholapur Martial Law case. He was handed over to the police.

Carpets and ornaments given to a girl by a Pathan, to whom she is alleged to have been betrothed, were stated to have been pledged to a Marwari by the girl's father.

The Patel lodged a complaint of criminal breach of trust against the girl's father and latter was arrested by the police.

The case was placed before the Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Grounds, ordered to be remanded to police custody till January 8.

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SPEED NOT CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

The Publicity officer, W. I. A. A. writes:—

The Western India Automobile Association have always maintained that only an infinitesimal minority of accidents can be directly attributed to speed. This contention is startlingly borne out by the report recently issued by the Home Department of the Madras Government for the quarter ending June 30, 1937, during which period there were 483 accidents in that presidency.

Of those 483 accidents no less than 433 occurred at speeds of less than 31 miles per hour, while only 34 occurred at speeds of over 30 miles per hour.

It would appear that the arguments against the enforcement of speed limits of or up to 30 miles per hour gain reinforcement from all parts of the globe every year. Many factors other than speed cause accidents and many of them are undoubtedly due to the road design itself. But that is a different matter. The Madras report once more convincingly puts the case against speed limits and against the theory that speed is a cause of accidents.

FOUND IN ROOM MOTIONLESS

Inquest On Man Who Returned Home Drunk Adjourned

BOMBAY, Friday.

Vasudeo Ganpat Naik (53), residing at Taj Building, Dadar, was found dead in his room at about 11-30 p.m. last night. The room was found bolted from inside.

It was stated at the inquest today that his neighbour saw him returning home drunk and bolting the door from inside.

Witness heard nothing after that until about 1-35 this morning when he was told the deceased lay motionless.

The inquest was adjourned for the Chemical Analyser's report till 15th January.

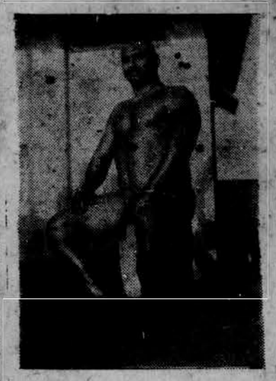
DR. W. FILCHNER SAILS FOR EUROPE

Dr. Wilhelm Filchner, the well known German geo-physicist and specialist on Tibet and Central Asia, sailed from Bombay for Europe by the m.v. "Victoria" on Thursday.

He recently collected data and made the first comprehensive geophysical survey of Central Asia and spent two and a half years in the remote hinterland of Central Asia. He traversed the country from East to West on his survey work." He was recently awarded the national prize of 100,000 marks by the Nazi Cultural Session in Nuremberg for his exploratory discoveries in Central Asia. He is going to Germany for reasons of health and intends visiting India again in a year to complete the work he has undertaken.

H. H. The Aga Khan (2nd from left) visited Scindia Steam Navigation Company's pilgrimship "El Madina" on Thursday.

The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, Minister for Public Health, Madras, who inaugurated the All-India Medical Conference, is seen delivering his inaugural address. Dr. B. C. Roy, Calcutta, who presided is seen seated second in the right of the Hon. Minister.



GUNGA PHELWAN.

COME & SEE

TO-DAY'S BOUTS

AZAD MAIDAN

AT 6-30 P. M.

(1) GUNGA PHELWAN— (Rustam-e-Hind)

Vs.

BAJSING (Dav-e-Hind)

MAHAMED HUSEIN PHELWAN (Gunga's Brother)

Vs.

(3) DELIPSING PHELWAN LABHSING PHELWAN

Vs.

(4) BUTTA PHELWAN KHUSIA PHELWAN

Vs.

CHARANSING PHELWAN

cket Rates:—5-12; 3-6; 2-4; 1-2 and Gallery 0—9—0.

Tickets can be reserved at AZAD MAIDAN.

Hockey Notes By Short Corner

Needs Of An Association Tournament–Enclosure With Stands–Umpiring

Hockey is, perhaps, the only game in which India leads the world and it is hockey which needs great nursing if India is to continue her supremacy. Bombay hockey is in the safe hands of the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association which is as yet only an infant body. If Bombay is to head all the other provinces then it is upto local hockey enthusiasts to support the B.P.H.A. Ltd., in all its endeavours.

THE LEAGUE

At present the Bombay League is in progress but so far very little interest has been taken in it, due perhaps, to the cricket feast that Bombay has been having. The League has been well patronised by the local clubs as many as 38 participating. Eight are in the first division while the rest are in the second division, where there are three sections, viz., X. Y. Z. The attendance at League matches has been poor although there is so far no admission charge except for seats on the few chairs placed by the Association. (The form of teams)

ENCLOSURE NEEDED

The B.P.H.A must be congratulated for the first class condition of the playing field but what the B.P.H.A. needs, is a permanent enclosure with stands. A very low fee—one anna for stands and two annas for chairs—should be charged, if not the League is bound to be a financial failure I think no hockey lover will grudge paying an anna to witness a game and sometimes two.

THE FORM OF TEAMS

Among those in the first division, the City Police, (armed section), are very serious rivals to the champions—the customs. The customs turned out with only nine men and most of them not regular members of the A team in their fixture against the Telephone—a vastly improved side—and the result was a one goal draw. The Lusitanian A team is another team that is sure to trouble both the Customs and the Police.

In the X section of the II division it appears likely that the Young Sports—a former first division team—will have things much their own way—their only serious rivals will probably be the Royal Indian Navy. In the Y section, the St. Xaviers College also a former first division team—will have to contend with the Bombay City Football Club. The latter have got together a very useful side, notable among their players being D'Cunha, Bhatia and Eaton.

In the Z section, there are some very good teams. The Cheshires, the G.I.P. Railway, Head Quarters and B.E.S.T. are all well known teams and one of these is sure to be on the top. I expect to see G.I.P. on top on the conclusion of the League. The B.E.S.T. conquerors of the Customs last year—went down by three goals to nil to the G. I. P., but they were without two of their stars—Fonseca and Gardner. I understand that the former is likely to be out of hockey this season due to knee trouble and if this is the case, the B.E.S.T. are to be sympathised with.

AN ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT

Another suggestion is that the Association should run a knock-out tournament on its own. There are many tournaments in the city but none organised by the B.P.H.A. Ltd. The Gwalior Cup is run by the Western India Football Club, the Aga Khan by the Bombay Gymkhana, the Jepson and Kiledar Cups by the Christ Church Old Boys' Association and the Lewis Cup by the Parel Sporting Club. All these do not benefit the B.P.H.A. financially and the way to improve the funds is by organising a tournament. This tournament, if run, should be patronised both by all hockey clubs as well as by all hockey lovers, if they have the good of the B.P.H.A. at heart.

IMPROVING UMPIRING

Everyone will agree with me when I say that the standard of umpiring in Bombay needs improvement. There is a large number of umpires on the list of the B.P.H.A., many of them very keen but a great number of them below the standard expected of a city like Bombay. I suggest that a couple of first class umpires be officially appointed to watch over the third class umpires particularly, and have a talk with them privately at half time and at the end of a game. I don't suppose umpires will take it ill, being advised by capable and well known umpires [illegible] should not if they wish to improve. I wonder if the B.P.H.A. Umpires' Board, takes up my suggestion.

A WORD TO UMPIRES

Umpires must cultivate the habit of going to a game at least ten minutes before the scheduled time for the commencement of a match. During this time, they must inspect the sticks, and shoes of all players—one umpire to take one team. Then the captains must be called up and introduced and then one of the captains is asked to toss for ends. The next task is to see that the posts and net are in order and that the flag-posts are in position and according to rules. In the next week's notes, I shall deal with some points for umpires on the field.

Aurangabad College Sports

(From A Correspondent)

AURANGABAD, December 29.

A large crowd was attracted to the Aurangabad College tournament on City Club grounds to-day. The following are the results:—

100 YARDS:—Cup No. 1. Habibuddin and Narayan Reddi, Hyderabad.

Cup No. 2.—Taqqi Ali, Hyderabad and Mahammed Yasin.

440 YARDS:—Cup No. 1.—Yankatswami (City College) and Habibuddin.

Cup No. 2:—Mohamed Yasin and Taqqi Ali.

ONE MILE:—Cup No. 1.—Yankatswami and D. Ram Rao.

LONG JUMP:—Cup No. 1.—Mohammed Ali and Narayan Reddi.

Cup No. 2.—Taqqi Ali and Mohammed Yasin.

HIGH JUMP:—Cup No. 1.—Syed Mahmood and Padoubha Reddi.

Cup No. 2.—Gulam Habibuddin and Mohammad Yasin.

POLE JUMP:—M. A. Gani and Gulam Hussain.

16 LBS. SHOT PUT:—Cup No. 1.—Rustoom Khan and Habibuddin.

Cup No. 2.—Taqqi Ali Khan and Faiz Mohammed Khan

WOMAN IN THE CASE

A woman was being shown over a country seat in North Wales famous for its fine pictures. One of these was a portrait: "Nell Gwynn, after Sir Peter Lely."

The woman gazed at this picture with marked interest.

"So that's the hussy, is it?" she remarked, presently; "but I always thought it was King Charles II she was after."

PATHE THE FIRST THEATRE IN BOMBAY FITTED with "MIRROPHONIC SOUND SYSTEM"

SCREEN'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT

DAILY 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

SUNDAY'S EXTRA SHOW 10 A.M.

2ND GRAND WEEK!

Warner Bros.

ARE PROUD TO PRESENT

Mr. Paul **MUNI**

Academy Award winner, surpassing his own brilliant triumphs of the past in one of the few truly great pictures of all time . . .

Audiences have never paid greater tribute to any motion picture. At every showing, a packed theatre sits in breathless silence, in unspoken awe of something truly great, in mute pride at being even a passive part of a true masterpiece.

These are the thrills that await you if you haven't already seen Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola". These—and the thrills of the picture itself—one of the really magnificent productions of all time! Don't miss this opportunity of seeing it!

WARNER BROS. *Proudly Presents*

Mr. PAUL MUNI

in

The Life of Emile Zola

with GALE SONDERGAARD • JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT • Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp • Erin O'Brien-Moore • Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern • Morris Carnovsky • Directed by William Dieterle • Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald & Geza Herczeg

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TO-DAY

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW

4 SHOWS:

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New Year Day Racing At Mahaluxmi.

Acceptances For Sixth Day Of Christmas Meeting

The following are the horses left in for the Sixth Day of the Christmas Meeting to be run at Mahaluxmi, on New Year Day:—

First Race—1-45 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500 Third Rs. 250 For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

To be Ridden by Licensed Riding Boys.

Anant 8-10; Eden 8-9; Glitter 8-1; Salim al Iraq 8-9; Layiq Pasha 8-9; Five Stars 8-6; Hubaiyan 8-6; Taj al Farat 8-6; Zoolfakar 8-3; Double Height 8-3; Taj Mijlat 8-0; King of Diamonds 8-0; Nayib al Iraq 8-0; My Luck 7-13; Mahmud al Iraq 7-9; Silver Lark 7-9.

★ ★

Second Race—2-15 p.m.

THE SHAHPUR PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700 Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV other than those in Starred Class.

Melisande 9-7; Drury Cow 7-9; Vanity Fair 9-7; Advance 9-2; Naushaba 7-7; Maharaja's Choice 9-2; Vandyke 7-1; Belle of York 7-11; Savoy 7-4; Tramontana 7-2; Vigilant 7-2.

★ ★

Third Race—2-45 p.m.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. (Div. I) Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500 Third Rs. 250 For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1936, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12lbs Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Serheed 9-3; Challenger 9-1; Once More 8-10; Great Star 8-8; Prince Hilal 8-8; Stanley 8-6; Golden Point 8-6; Zainin al Iraq 8-6; Ghazalan 7-12; Saad Nazam 8-6; John Valance 8-6; Mujbil 8-3; Mahi 8-1; Moon Bay 8-0; Shah Jamal 8-0; Mutlag 7-9.

★ ★

Fourth Race—3-15 p.m.

THE TULSI PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Aziza 9-7; Shogat Aziz 9-0; Timiat 9-3; Gani 8-12; Subah 8-9; Nur Jehan 8-5; Hakim Pasha 8-7; Silver Star 8-3; Majid Pasha 8-7; Lookman 8-3; Mijlat 8-3; Gold Mine 7-13; Zoolum 7-7; Her Highness 7-12; Mujbil Hamid 7-11; Sadran Manji 7-11; Cherry Bin 7-10; Souta 7-7; Tharwath 7-7.

★ ★

Fifth Race—3-45 p.m.

THE GAYDON PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700 Third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Havana II 9-4; Conquering 8 0; Remarque 9-2; Baby Boy 7-11; Honeysuckle 8-11; Lord Clarion 8-11; Charward 8-11; Anita 8-4; Mariner's Lass 8-2; Shivratri 8-0; Master Mint 8-0; Pomme d'Or 8-0; Dante 7-11; Falkland 7-11; Grande Dame 7-11; Garraveen 7-9; Gorgus 7-9; Devonian 7-5; Hue d'Or 7-0.

★ ★

Sixth Race—4-15 p.m.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000 Second Rs. 1,000 Third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Budapest 9-4; Vidalin 9-9; Bastion 8-12; Night Alarm 8-4; Yesta 8-4; Highland Truce 7-18; Don Valley 8-4; Pure Scotch 8-0; Clear Art 7-12; Myron 7-10; Natbay 7-10; Gold Crown 7-10; Pall Mall 7-8; Tressex 7-8; Si La 7-6; Naidor 7 6; Coeur Brule 7-5; Thurlestone 7-5.

★ ★

Seventh Race—4-45 p.m

THE AGA KHAN' CUP. Distance—1½ Miles.

A Cup value value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H The Right Hon'ble Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 29,600; Second Rs. 7,000; Third Rs. 3,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.

Shivaji the Great 9-5; Field Marshal 9-0; Romney 9-2; Bouldnor 9-0; Carioca 8-4; Talk 8-4; Light Sussex 8-0; Birthday Book 7-9; Corcy 5-7; Argyll 7-2.

★ ★

Eighth Race—5-15 p.m.

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000 Second Rs. 1,500; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Reaction 9-2; Masquerader 7-7; Karaway 8-8 Gay Pop 8-6; King of France 8-4; Himat 8-4; Paper Boy 8-0; Swift Reynard 8-0; Desert Hero 8-0; Lingo 7-10; Bekorah 7-10; Garter Star 7-10; Thermometer 7-7.

★ ★

Ninth Race—5-45 p.m.

THE MAHIM PLATE. Distance.—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Winner Rs. 4,000; Second Rs. 1,400; Third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I

Firpo 9-2; Fadhilat al Nawa 9-9; Al Muqbil 9-0; Al Hamdi 8-12; Dilawar 8-0; The Duke 7-11; Samra Layali 8-0; Nassirwan 8-0; Bushboos 7-13; Yanoos 7-9; Ajwad 7-7; Al Hazar 7-7; Poppy Day 7-7; Starlight 7-7; Taj Subhan 7-5.

HUBLI MUNICIPALITY AND NATIONAL FLAG

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, December 31.

The general meeting of the Hubli Municipal Borough was held last evening with Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan Savanur presiding.

The hoisting of the national flag over the municipality was approved unanimously. The President, however, declared that it would be hoisted as Congress Flag and not as National Flag.

The full text of the resolution was demanded, but the President is alleged to have refused to concede the request. The public seem deeply offended by the spirit and manner, in which the resolution was conceived and passed

PLAZA (DADAR)

From TO-DAY the 1st January, 1938.

DOUBLE ATTRACTION ON THE STAGE.

Prof. GHOSE

M. C. L. (London) Gold Medalist and his company of SEVEN TALENTED GIRLS in a variety show of MAGIC, ILLUSION and DANCES along with our usual cinema programme "ONE IN A MILLION"

with the world's champion Skater SONJA HENIE

NO CHANGE IN PRICES Daily 6-30 and 10 p. m. Sat., and Sun. Extra Show at 3-30 p.m.

Free List Suspended

Sports' Jottings From Here And There

Whither Indian Cricket?

•(By J. C. MAITRA).

Bombay's cricket-fever is over at last. It is now time to consider its after-effects and the marks it has left upon us. It is admitted on all hands that the Pentangular Tournament coming in the wake of Tennyson's matches was in the nature of an anti-climax. When the tourists' matches were being played, there were daily attendances of 25,000 to 30,000 people at the Brabourne Stadium, and the enthusiasm of the cricket-fans knew no bounds, despite the various disappointments that were dished out to them. But with the advent of the Pentangular, the vast crowd and its unbounded enthusiasm seemed to have melted away. The matches were played before thin stands and interest and enthusiasm were very much lacking in them. It was, indeed, a strange phenomenon for the most popular Cricket Festival of India.

RUDE SHOCK TO C. C. I.

The reason for this anomaly was not far to seek. The great Hindu community had refused to participate and support this function. If any proof was needed, it was given in an ample measure in the Festival match, organised by the Hindu Gymkhana that the Hindus form the vast majority of the cricket crowd of Bombay and supply the largest share of stimulus to its ever-growing enthusiasm. It must have been a rude shock to the authorities of the Cricket Club of India who had banked on the unstinted support of the other communities, to find that their quota was very negligible, indeed. It was made absolutely plain that a tournament of this character and dimensions could not go on without the ungrudging support and hearty cooperation of the Hindu community.

TAIRSEE'S PLAIN-SPEAKING.

No wonder Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Hindu Gymkhana waxed eloquent on Tuesday night at the dinner given in honour of the Nayudu-Deodhar teams. He said in the plainest language that the Hindu Gymkhana—or for the matter of that the Hindu community—would not be bullied into submission. He was ever ready to compromise, he added, with the Cricket Club of India and the other communities, but it must be on honourable terms. Otherwise, he would go on not only staging rival matches year after year, but even build a stadium of his own. Tairsee could say so very confidently because he found that his community was in complete agreement with him in the stand he had taken against the C.C.I.

EUROPEANS GOING OUT?

The C.C.I. is in the soup. It is due to their trying to introduce communalism in an institution which was to be cosmopolitan in every respect. The Pentangular Tournament has proved a total failure. I know it could be made successful, if the Hindus are persuaded to come in. But from what I hear the Europeans have become quite disgusted with the whole affair, and it is very unlikely that they would enter the communal ring any more. Their rout by the Mahomedans in the finals has, of course, nothing to do with it. Because they are well aware that they can always get together, a fairly strong side to give an even battle to the other communities, if the Tournament is played off before Christmas. Evidently they would not have any more of these communal wrangles and bickerings in the field of sport.

WHAT ABOUT OTHERS?

I do not know the views of the other communities as yet. They are now in a peculiar position. If they stick to their claim of equality in the matter of distribution of seats in the Stadium, the Hindu Gymkhana is not likely to give in—especially after the demonstration of strength on either side. If, on the other hand, they accept the original quota, they are sure to be blamed by the public for creating a situation which has vitiated the sporting atmosphere of Bombay. It will now require the highest sense of sportsmanship on both sides to find an easy solution of the deadlock. It will be admitted on all hands that without the cordial co-operation of all the communities, it is impossible to make an all-embracing tournament of this character thoroughly successful.

ONLY SOLUTION.

I am never tired of repeating that the only way to avoid communal rivalry and jealousy is to abolish this form of contests altogether. Here is a splendid opportunity for Bombay to get over their communal barriers and limitations and make the beginning of a National Tournament. The Inter-Provincial Tournament is already there to promote and improve the standard of play in all parts of the country. A tournament is now required to bring all the best talents in India together for a great national contest. They have such a tournament in Australia and it has proved mighty successful not only in creating public interest, but also in producing some of the best cricketers in the world. I do not see any reason, therefore, why the Zone Quadrangular should fail in India and for the matter of that in Bombay which is recognised as the most appreciative centre of real cricket in India. What is needed at present is a stout-hearted advance towards it.

BETTER ORGANISATION.

It is also time to organise the cricket of Bombay on a firmer and sounder basis. Unless we are blind to our weaknesses and shortcomings, we must admit freely that Bombay's cricket is on the downward grade, especially in comparison with our past attainments and the present-day development of Northern India. I have repeatedly stated that the present system of week-end and holiday matches between the Gymkhanas and Clubs are altogether out of date. They do not give any indication to the respective strength of these institutions, nor do they show the proper merits of the players participating in them. Consequently, they do not help to improve any of them. It is imperative, therefore, that these Gymkhanas and Clubs should be classified into divisions according to their strength. When we have registered the players of each club and gymkhana and each player in his own class, we would know where a Club or a player stands. And with promotion and relegation properly regulated the competition will help progress all-round tremendously, as it has done in England. The Bombay Cricket Association alone can take the initiative and bring the idea to fruition. Will it move in the matter again?

CHARGE AGAINST PRINCES.

At the Hindu Gymkhana Dinner mentioned above, Tairsee did not mince matters in regard to the unwanted interference of the Indian Princes in the sphere of Indian cricket. He said, "Princes have spoilt politics and now the Princes are spoiling play." As far as the Hindu Gymkhana was concerned, he declared they would not allow it any more. He yielded to none in his appreciation to the help rendered by them to Indian sport. But that was no reason why they should be allowed to ruin it. I am glad Hindu Gymkhana has realised this at last. It is common knowledge that they were the first and foremost institution to welcome the domination of Indian Princes. If they change that attitude for a more democratic one, they will be able to serve Indian sport in a healthier way.

"UNCROWNED KING"

A. F. S. Talyarkhan was a fiery mood that night. I have never seen "Bobby" in a more excited mood. He demanded to know from every body present what was wrong with C. K. Naidu. Nobody could have anything against him either as a player or as a man, he declared. Because in both respects he had proved his worth beyond a shadow of doubt. What then is it which has made him unpopular in the eyes of some players and some persons in authority, he asked. It was his insistence on discipline, he pointed out with emphasis and if discipline was not to be maintained, sport would be useless. By insulting C. K. Nayudu, the uncrowned king of Indian Cricket, the authorities have insulted the whole community of Indian cricketers. The only reply they could and ought to give to the authorities, declared Talyarkhan in righteous indignation, was to boycott the Test matches. He expressed the hope that Madras, Major Nayudu's home town, would give a fitting reply to the authorities. Unless and until this is done, Indian Cricket will never be purified and come into its own.

NAYUDU'S ADVICE

I liked the dignified way in which Nayudu responded. First of all, he advised the younger players to play the game always—whether you are out first ball or can't get a wicket always stand by your team. Then only Indian Cricket will rise to the top of the world. Referring to himself C. K. remarked, he was neither young nor old. But he was ever ready to place his services in the cause of the motherland, as in the words of the soldier, he would say, "Never say die".

No words of mine are necessary to add that the public of Bombay irrespective of caste or creed, feel very strongly at the exclusion of Nayudu after inviting him to Bombay. They think that their idol is still good enough to lead the Indian team. He gave sufficient proof of it during the last few days. But has it opened the eyes of his detractors?

Meeting To Congratulate Nariman

The Bombay Citizens' Committee has issued the following appeal:—

Among the many surprises that the last B.P.C.C. elections held for the public of Bombay, Nariman's topping the poll in the entire election was the greatest and the most pleasant of all.

The Bombay Citizens' Committee is organising a monster meeting on the Chaupaty sands on Sunday, the 2nd January, 1938, at 6 p.m. to congratulate Mr. Nariman on his splendid victory and to facilitate the 'D' Ward voters on their loyal and enthusiastic support to him. The Committee appeals to the public of Bombay to attend this meeting in large numbers.

Calcutta—It is officially announced that the opening of the Silver Jubilee meeting by His Excellency the Viceroy will take place in the University College of Science on January 3 at 10 a.m. and not in the Senate House of the Calcutta University as previously announced.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

11-0 New Year's Greetings' VUB Indian Orchestra. 11-10 Master Vasant Amrit. 11-55 Prof. Sadashiv Dhulekar's variety concert. 12-40 Master Vasant Amrit. 1-0 Programme of gramophone records.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

5-30 "Do you like it?"—2. "Dha" in Multani. 5-10 M. J. Basarkar. 6-5 Concerto for two Sarangis. VUB Artists 6-15 "Sadhu Sang." A sketch. 6-22 "Bhakta Kabir". A sketch. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 VUB Indian Orchestra—Marwa. 7-40 Talk (Gujarati): "Current Conversations". Produced by Chandravadan Mehta. 7-55 Azambai of Kolhapur. 8-45 The news in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. Talk: (English) on "Some variety problems", by L. Fielden. 9-25 Radio Kaleidoscope. 9-45 Talk (English): "Looking forward". By Sir M. Visvesvaraya. 10-0 Radio Kaleidoscope (Contd.)

Bombay's Sunday's Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

A.M.

TRANSMISSION I

11-0 VUB Indian Orchestra. Some uncommon Ragas—No. I. 11-10 J. L. Ranade of Ahmednagar.

P.M.

12-5 Gopal Singh. Malkaunsh on Hawaiian Guitar. 12-15 "For Children" (Hindustani). By Dilshad Begam. 12-45 "Feeding the Brute. (A talk in English). By Hilda Flanders. 1-0 Bombay City Police Band. 5-30 Ignatius D. Serrao. 6-0 Nirmala Oza with her party. 6-30 Evensong. From Afghan Church 7-35 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra. 7-40 Talk (Marathi): "Current Events" Prof V N. Naik. 7-55 Cesar Coelho—Tenor. 8-5 Winifred May—Mezzo-Soprano. 8-15 Reginald Dixon at the Organ. 8-23 Commodore Grand Orchestra. Selections. "Chu Chin Chow". 8-30 Marie Will-Godwin—Entertainer. 8-35 News in Hindustani 9-0 News (English). 9-15 Amirjan and Nadram Duets. 9-45 Talk (English). "Week's Sport". By A. F. S. Talyarkhan. 10-0 VUB Indian Orchestra. Chandrakaunsh. 10-15 Mushaira. By Allabux.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s
TRANSMISSION I

A.M.

8-0 AIR Artists Nac-sal-Tarana. 8-10 Vilayat Khan. 8-30 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 8-50 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-10 News (English). 9-20 News (Hindustani). 9-30 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 9-55 Haider Hussain Bhairon on Sitar 10-5 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur.

TRANSMISSION II

P.M.

12-30 Indian music 1-30 Two popular bands

TRANSMISSION III

P.M.

5-0 Vilayat Khan. 5-25 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 6-0 Khurshid Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 6-30 "For villagers only". 7-30 Bed-time story for children. By Sufi Sifatullah Beg. 7-40 Vilayat Khan. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "New Year's Day". By Ram Lal Varma. 8-15 Afzal. 8-25 Talk (Hindustani): Place of Hali in Urdu literature by A. S. M. Gorakpuri. 8-40 Readings from Hali's Works. 8-55 "Hali" Dramatic sketch (Behzad). By AIR Artists. 9-15 News and weather. (Hindustani). 9-30 News and weather (English) 9-45 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. Sur Malhar. 10-0 Talk (English: "Looking forward"—1938. By Petre noble. 10-15 "Rishte ke Bat." 10-45 Vilayat Khan—Ghazal. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION II
49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s.
Programme as in Delhi I.
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres. 3,455 kc/s.

P.M.

5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Vilayat Khan. 6-10 Khurshed Bai of Lahore. Classical and light music. 6-55 Duet: "Bedardi Pritam". By Aziz and Manohar. 7-5 Mahboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-30 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 European music. 10-0 to 10-15 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-15 European music 10-55 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time.)

A.M.

11-6 Happy New Year to listeners. Special concert. By Grand Hotel Orchestra.

P.M.

12-36 "From land of cakes." Columbia programme. 1-36 Music on disc. 2-6 Talk: Problem of women's protection". By Kumudini Bose. 2-21 Musical play. By Indra Devi and her players. 5-6 For rural areas. 5-36 Mixed Baul. Bhowani Das. 5-51 Classico modern. Satyen Ghoshal. 6-11 Natya-Sangit. Samaresh Chowdhury. 6-26 Sitar Solo (Alap-Gat). Gokul Nag. 6-46 Kavya Sangit. Abhavaty. 7-6 Pururava'. 7-51 Talk: "Love and wisdom." No 1. Mother of Divine Wisdom. By M. L. Roy. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali). 3-21 Thumri and Bhajan. Sunil Bose 8-41 Ghazal and Dadra. Indubala 9-1 News and weather (English). 9-15 A Relay from the BBC. Alternatively: Orchestral Selections 10-0 Talk: "1937—A Retrospect". By Ian Stephens. 10-15 Latest dance music

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.).

P.M.

7-45 Big Ben: "BBC Ballroom—1909". 8-25 Brass Band music. 8-45 Fred Hartley and his Sextet. 9-15 "Ann and Barold' 9-45 'Monologues in Melody'. By Kay Cavedish. 10-0 News and announcements. 10-20 Dance music.

PRABHAT FILM CO., (Poona)

WISH THEIR PATRONS THROUGHOUT INDIA

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

PRABHAT'S

First HINDI Social

"THE UNEXPECTED"

("DUNIYA-NA-MANE?")

Directed By:

V. SHANTARAM

&

Starring:—

SHANTA APTE
DATEY, VASANTEE
and other Players of Distinction.

IS NOW IN ITS—

13TH WEEK

AT

KRISHNA

TALKIES: :::: CHARNI RD.

Daily: 5, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
MATINEE: 2 P. M.

World-TROPHY Winner

"TUKARAM"

Directed By:

V. DAMLE & S. FATEHLAL

&

Starring:—

VISHNUPANT PAGNIS
&
GOURI

IS NOW IN ITS—

56TH WEEK

AT

CENTRAL

TALKIES: ::::: GIRGAUM

Daily: 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW:
MATINEE: 2-30 P. M.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Margashirsha Vad 30, 1994
Muslim: Shavaal 28, 1356
Parsi: Tir 28, 1307
Hightide: 0-06 11-41
Lowtide: 6-12 17-37
Sunrise: 7h. 12m.
Sunset: 6h 17m.
New Year Day: Bank Holiday.
Final Day X'Mas Racing.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We have received the following:—
A tear-off calendar from Bhankharia Bros., Bombay.
A wall calendar from Estates Valuation and Engineering Co., Bombay.

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGIT SABHA

The 5th anniversary of the above Sabha will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at 145, Mody Street, Fort, under the presidentship of Mr. H. G Mudgal M.A. (Columbia).

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the League, a meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in the League's Hall, 129, Abdul Rehman Street, when Syt. Musta Vazir will speak on "Muslims and their False Customs". Mr. M. M. Madraswalla will preside.

MOHAMED ALI DAY

The Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen will celebrate "Mohamed Ali Day" to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Jamiat's Hall (138, Nagdevi Street), when Moulana Hamiduddin Saheb will speak on the Life of late Moulana Mohamed Ali. All are cordially invited.

HIND YUVAK SEVA MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a public meeting will be held today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at New Chinchbunder Road, when Mr. S. K. Patil will preside and Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, Mr. Acharya, Comrade Acharekar and Mr. Gavand will speak on "Prohibition".

BOMBAY CITIZENS' COMMITTEE

A public meeting will be held on the Chaupatty sands to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. to congratulate Mr. Nariman on the splendid victory he achieved in the last B. P. C. C. elections and also to felicitate the 'D' Ward Voters on their having so courageously and loyally supported him. Loud speakers will be installed.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"Gangway". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati". Daily at 5-15, 8 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Music for Madame". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bride Wore Red" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Reckless Rogues". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai". Daily at usual time.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, today and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Music." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee today and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
BROADWAY—"Wings of the Morning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gay Bandit". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Time as usual.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Time as usual.

PUBLIC DEBATE AT NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "English as a medium of instruction is harmful for India" will be the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. R. P. Acharya will move the proposition while Mr. M. A. Zarnegar will lead the opposition. Dr Clifford Manshardt will preside.

GURU GOBIND SINGH DAY

Singh Sabha, Bandra, is celebrating the birthday of Guru Gobind Singh at St. Peter's Road, Bandra to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Harbans Singh (wrestling champion) with his party, Gunga and other wrestling champions will join the celebration. After the Service there will be free distribution of food from the Guru's kitchen.

SUNDAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

KURANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Kuranic Society a public lecture will be delivered on "Kuran and its teaching" tomorrow (Sunday) in the premises of Anjuman-e-Islam High School near Bori Bunder Station from 4-30 p.m. to 5-30 p.m (S.T.).

STUDENTS OF LAW CLASSES

Mr. S. C. Joshi writes:—
"The annual social gathering of the past and present students of the Bombay Law Classes will be held in the Muzafarabad Hall, Grant Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m.

HACK VICTORIA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the H. V. O. Association will be held at Foras Road Stables, opposite Baghdad Soap Factory to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.).

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Mr. V. S. Sohoni will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Viscountess Halifax and Lady Worsley arrived at Government House on Friday.

H H. The Nawab of Palanpur, Nawabzada Iqbal Mahomed Khan and Sir Geoffrey Bracken lunched at Government House on Friday.

MA[illegible]D CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP

(From A Correspondent)

The first round of the Tournament will be played at Bandra Gymkhana Ground, Bandra, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) between Vile Parle XI and T. C. C. Juhu.

The following will represent the Vile Parle XI:—

1. Louis F. Misquitta (capt.)
2. A. F. D'Souza
3. Joe A. D'Souza
4. L. A. D'Souza
5. Joe F. Misquitta
6. V. J. D'Souza
7. Tom Misquitta
8. Terance DeSoysa
9. F. J. D'Souza
10. John B. D'Souza
11. Sebestain Gawria.

Reserves: Braz D. D'Souza, Sebestain D'Souza and Anthony D'Souza.

'C' WARD CONGRESS

The Hon. Secretary writes:—
This Committee has received a donation of Rs. 300 from a sympathiser through Mr. Ganpatishanker N. Desai.

SHRI RAM SANGIT VIDYALAYA

The senior students of the Shri Ram Sangit Vidyalaya will give a variety concert in the Gayan Hall of the above Vidyalaya (Dwarkadas Mansion Benham Lane, Girgaum, Bombay) to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 a.m.

MAIL STEAMER DELAYED

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. Agents P. and O. S. N. Co. advise that the outward English Mail s.s. 'Carthage' with the mails of the 23rd December was delayed in the Suez Canal in consequence of another steamer being ashore across the Canal. The 'Carthage' is expected to arrive at Bombay early on Friday 7th January, 1938.

ALL-INDIA WEIGHT-LIFTING COMPETITION

The 14th annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition registered with the Indian Weight Lifting Federation and organised by the Baghbazar Gymnasium will be held this winter in Calcutta. New definitions of lifts according to World olympic games will be followed from now. For details, write with one anna postage stamp to Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, Secretary, All-India Weight-Lifting Competition Standing Committee of Baghbazar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Raj Bulluv's Street, Calcutta.

ALL-INDIA DEBATE AT JUBBULPORE

The Third Sirdar Hari Singh All-India Debate was held at Jubbulpore, last week under the auspices of the Robertson College Union with Miss Kusuma Prasad, President, in the chair. The motion discussed was: "That in the opinion of this House, the present civilized state of humanity is more of an illusion than a reality." Speakers from Government College, Lahore; Dyal Singh College, Lahore; Islamia College, Lahore; Law College, Calcutta; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Law College, Bombay; Morris College, Nagpur; City College, Nagpur; Law College, Nagpur; City College, Jubbulpore; Spence Training College, Jubbulpore; Robertson College, Jubbulpore; and the University of Lucknow, participated in the debate.

The debate was of a high standard and was much appreciated by the big audience, consisting of a large number of students and the gentry.

The Trophy was won by the Dyal Singh College, Lahore, represented by Messrs. Siri Ram and Amar Singh. The cup for the best speaker was awarded to Mr. S. K. Daru, Elphinstone, Bombay; while the second and the third prizes were won by A. J. D'Souza (Morris, Nagpur), and K. A. Kulkarni (Robertson, Jubbulpore) respectively.

BAND FIXTURES IN CITY

The following is the list of Band fixture at the different Municipal Bandstands from January 1938 to February 1938:—

Saturday, January 8: Esplanade Bandstand—5th Maratha.
Sunday January 9: Parsi Colony, Dadar—Police Band.
Saturday January 15: Victoria Gardens—G. I. P. Rly. (Moonlight).
Sunday January 16: Chowpatty Bandstand—G. I. P. Railway.
Saturday January 22: Joseph Baptista Garden—Original Imperial Band.
Sunday January 23: Victoria Gardens—Indian Music.
Saturday January 29: Sir P. M. Garden—Ex. Service.
Sunday January 30: Chowpatty Bandstand—Indian Music
Saturday February 5: Esplanade Bandstand—5th Maratha.
Saturday February 12: Sir P. M. Garden—5th Maratha.
Sunday February 13: Chowpatty Bandstand—5th Maratha.
Saturday February 19: Joseph Baptista Garden—5th Maratha.
Sunday February 20: King's Circle Garden, Matunga—G. I. P. Railway.
Saturday February 26: Victoria Gardens—St. Mary's Band.
Sunday February 27: Sir P. M. Garden—Indian Music.

HON. MRS. VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT SNAPPED ON HER RECENT VISIT TO NAGPUR TO ATTEND THE ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

MISS MUNSHI, DAUGHTER OF HON. MR. K. M. MUNSHI, WHO RETURNED FROM EUROPE ON THURSDAY.

Girgaum Congress Affairs

B. P. C. C. Secretaries' Reply To Perinben Captain

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following statement:

Once again we are compelled to revert to an incident which is as unfortunate as it is annoying. We have read the press statement issued by Mrs. Perinben Captain, which purports to be a reply to our statement explaining the constitutional position. Mrs. Captain has cleverly avoided all references to a number of unconstitutional and irregular acts that she and her colleagues have committed in the affairs of the G.D.C.C. She has once more harped on the same tune and attempted to make confusion worse confounded. So far as the accounts of the G.D.C.C. are concerned the office of the B.P.C.C. has no concern with them except in so far they relate to us. We are really sorry that a person of Mrs. Captain's standing in public life should have been led to do things, which in a calmer and unbiassed mood she would have herself resented.

Of late a tendency has been growing among certain people who call themselves Congressmen that when all constitutional and democratic methods of gaining power are exhausted, a recourse is at once taken to other means and methods which, in their very nature, are harmful to the prestige and the influence of the Congess. A hideous illustration of this tendency is the affair of which so much has been made by the Council of the G.D.C.C.

We have already explained in our previous statement that in paying the sum of Rs. 600 and odd for the expenses of the Assembly Elections, Mr. P. R. Lele, ex-President of the G.D.C.C. has acted in a perfectly bonafide and constitutional manner. Mrs. Captain makes a definite misstatement when she says that no receipt for this sum was received by the G.D.C.C. We have got records on our file to prove that on no less than half a dozen occasions, the office of the B.P.C.C. has admitted the liability of this sum. As to how this money was spent there is a statement of account on our file as old as the 10th of March 1937, submitted by the Secretaries of the G.D.C.C. As early as August, 13, this office has written to the G.D.C.C. in the following terms:

"Your letter asking payment of money given to the Finance Committee of the City Parliamentary Committee. I am placing your letter before the Committee and I shall try to arrange payment as early as I can."

"UNQUALIFIED ADMISSION."

This is an unqualified admission on our part that the B.P.C.C. had accepted the liability and was arranging payment. Another letter was sent from this office to the G.D.C.C. on 22nd October, admitting the liability and directing the G.D.C.C. to refer all correspondence on the subject to the B.P.C.C. and not to Mr. P. R. Lele personally. In the statement of election liabilities submitted to the B.P.C.C. on more than one occasion, this sum owing to the G.D.C.C. was included. The whole statement was discussed by the B.P.C.C. and Mrs. Perinben Captain was not only present at these meetings but she had asked a question also about the sum that had to be paid to the G.D.C.C. She cannot, therefore, deny at this stage that the G.D.C.C. had no receipt of the money advanced to the B.P.C.C. If any more formal receipt for the purposes of audit was necessary Mrs. Captain could have got it from the office of the B.P.C.C. without any trouble whatsoever. In spite of these glaring facts she and some of the enthusiastic members of her Council have done a definite disservice to the Congress by rushing to the press and creating misunderstanding in the public minds about the Congress funds.

"PERSONAL ACCOUNT."

A word about personal account. Mrs. Captain is unnecessarily harping upon Mr. Lele keeping the money in his personal account. Mr. Lele has made it clear that under the rules of the bank, the account had to be kept in personal name. Even now in the regime of Mrs. Captain it is in the personal name. If the then Treasurer did not also join the President as a co-signatory to the account, Mrs. Captain very well knows the reasons for it. In spite of a number of reminders, the Treasurer was not available and complaint about this was made to the G.D.C.C. on a number of occasions. Mr. Lele had kept the G.D.C.C. account separately and had never mixed it up with his personal account. Even the interest of the money was added to the account and the whole accumulated sum was handed over to Mrs. Captain when she became the President. Mrs. Captain very conveniently forgets that for a considerable period of her regime in the past the accounts of the G.D.C.C. were kept in the name of one person with her full knowledge and consent. What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander and Mrs. Captain must not forget that if keeping the account in personal name was good in her regime, it cannot be bad in somebody else's regime because Mrs Captain now thinks otherwise.

We have once again to appeal to Mrs. Captain and her friends not to carry party politics and personal predilections and prejudices to such bitter ends where public life becomes an impossible thing to live. We hope Mrs. Captain will ponder over this appeal and cry halt to the misguided enthusiasm of her colleagues.

LELE DEMANDS FULL INQUIRY

Mr. P. R. Lele has issued the following statement:—

I have seen the statement of Mrs. Perin Captain, published in papers. I see nothing new in it except the offer to refer the isolated incident, which she and her majority in the present Council of the G.D.C.C. are bent on exploiting to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. I am sorry I cannot accept the offer. I want a Committee appointed by a superior Congress Committee. It will be for that superior Congress Committee after hearing the representatives of the present Council and me to determine the terms of reference to that Inquiry Committee. How many members should be on the Committee will also be determined by that superior Congress Committee.

Mrs. Perin Captain has gone out of her way to declare that she has no personal ill-will against certain named individuals. So far as other individuals are concerned, they know their position. For myself I unequivocally allege that Mrs. Perin Captain is full of personal illwill against me and I hope to lead evidence to prove this also before a duly constituted tribunal.

There is one point of which I take notice because I am writing this for the Press. It was in the month of May last that Mrs. Perin Captain had cognisance of the fact that moneys evidently belonging to the G.D.C.C. were in a Bank account which could be operated by me alone. The charge that I ever concealed this fact at any time from anybody is baseless and only demonstrates the animus of those who make it.

As far as possible this will be my last Press statement.

"ISMAILI"

The "Birthday Number" of the "Ismaeli", Bombay, issued on the eve of the birthday of H. E. the Aga Khan, is a bulky number, containing besides full-page coloured illustrations, a large number of articles, covering a vast range of subjects, both in Gujarati in English. Missionary Hamirbhai Lakha writes on "Ishqueke Mijazi and Ishque Hakiki", Mr. Imamudin Sadrudin Dargahwala discourses on 'Muslim Trade in Middle Ages', and "A. J. G." speaks on the Panjebhai community from the historic viewpoint. Among the other writers in the Gujerati section are: Mr. M. S. Patil on "Truth", Mr. Ali Mammad on the "Battle of Almote", Mr. J. M. Daruwala (on the life work of Her Highness Lady Alishah, C. I., mother of H. E. the Aga Khan), Master M. V. Merani on "Life's Fulfilment", "Varteji" on "Hindu-Muslim Unity". Among the articles in the English section may be mentioned the following: "Need for Conference of Ismails in Kathiawar" by Mr. H. K. Lalani; "Tithe" by Adelia H. Taffinder; "Reincarnation and Islam", by Mr. Nadarbeg K. Mirza.

POSTAL NOTICES

Parcels for Germany direct per s.s. 'Wolfsburg' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Monday the 3rd January 1938 instead of as previously notified.

Registered and unregistered mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oronsay' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Wednesday the 5th January 1938.

Superscribed registered and unregistered mails for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s. 'Akbar' via Karachi will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 4-30 and 5 p.m. respectively on Monday the 3rd January 1938.

BOMBAY MILL WORKERS' UNION

(From A Correspondent)

A general meeting of the members of the Union was held at Naigaum on Sunday last at 5-30 p.m. Mr. Govindrao Bhonsle, the President of the Union, presided.

Messrs. Pandharinath Shinde, Deshmukh and Malavde, members of the Managing Committee, explained why Mr. Dadasaheb Jagtap was suspended from the office of the President. A resolution confirming his suspension was passed.

Mr. I. G. Pradhan addressed the meeting.

After the concluding speech of the president the meeting terminated.

Capitol

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With Music by Rudolf Friml and other famous composers

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FROM TO-DAY
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

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The most unusual and extrava-glorious mirth-musical Eddie or 20th ever made!

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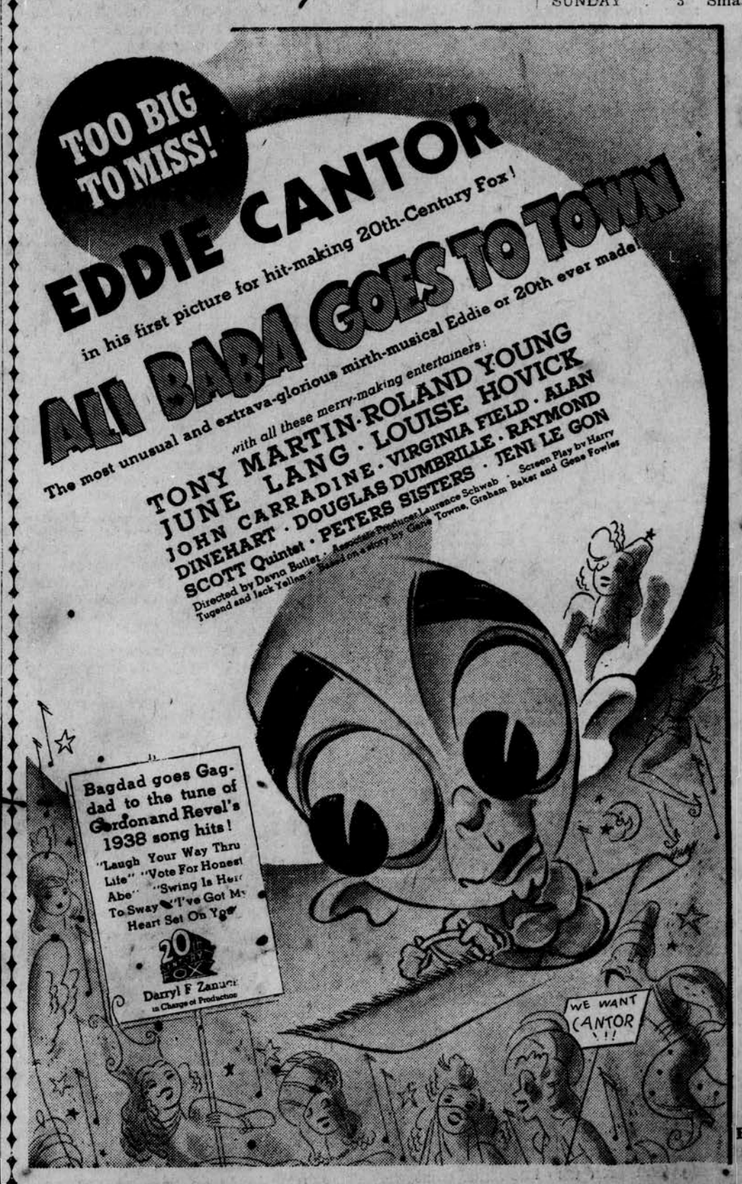
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938

CONGRESS ORGANISATION

The presidential address of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena at the U. P. Political Conference held at Aligarh on Thursday deserves to be considered seriously by Congressmen all over the country. It is a thoroughly practical address and deals in a dispassionate manner with many of the pressing problems confronting the Congress at the present time. Some of these problems, he points out, arise from the "paradoxical" situation in which the Congress, while still engaged in the struggle for freedom, has assumed office in seven provinces. What should be the attitude of Congressmen towards Congress Ministries? What should be the relations between the Congress and interests like Kisans and workers who while owning allegiance to the Congress run separate organisations of their own? How can Congress best reorganise and prepare itself for the fight against Federation as "the rallying point for all parties in the country" and make that fight a prelude to our bigger fight for independence? These are some of the outstanding questions which Mr. Saxena discusses and his views merit careful consideration by all Congressmen.

Civil Liberties

The relation that should subsist between Congress Ministers and Congressmen in general is at present exercising the minds of many. The main point that Mr. Saxena makes out in this connection is that "it is the Congress which is in office and not individual Congressmen." What he obviously means is that Congress Ministers, like all other Congressmen, are bound by Congress election pledges and any criticism of the former's actions should be such as to bring them in perfect consonance with the pledges. But as Sardar Vallabhbhai has pointed in his speech at Madras, criticism should be "sympathetic and friendly." With regard to the charge that is levelled against certain Congress Ministers, that they have needlessly restricted the civil liberties of certain individuals, the Sardar rightly observes: "Please note the adjective 'civil' before 'liberty.' The moment you drop the word 'civil,' 'liberty' will then mean licence. No Responsible Government can allow licence or unlimited liberty to the people. If the criminal liberty of a few persons should be restrained for exercise of the civil liberty of lakhs of law-abiding citizens and if the Congress Ministries fail to impose restriction on those few, then they will be failing in duty." There is not the least doubt that the word "civil" as well as "liberty" should be duly noted. The difficulty in any particular case is in ascertaining where civil liberty transgresses its limits and degenerates into criminal licence and where legitimate restraint becomes illegitimate. As Mr. K. M. Munshi remarked the other day, many persons interpret "civil liberty" in different ways on different occasions. In doubtful cases it is best, as suggested by Gandhiji, that Ministers should seek instructions from the Working Committee or a Provincial Congress Committee. In any case, where it is necessary to restrain individuals' liberties, the method chosen should be in accordance with the normal law of the land, and not a repressive lawless law condemned by the Congress and also million of citizens in the country.

Strenthen The Congress

With regard to the most important question about the organisation of the Congress and the country for the next great fight for independence, Mr. Saxena pleads for a further overhauling of the Congress Constitution so that the energy of millions now dissipated over too frequent Congress elections should be utilised for better work and so that "all the fighting units should be under the discipline and control of one high command," though fighting or preparing "at various fronts—Kisans and mazdoors, youths and students, women and even children." "Let the Congress," he says, "frame programmes of work for them and let them be worked out by separate departments, in the Congress Committees specially set up and manned for the purpose" There is no room, he fee's, "for another organisation even inside the Congress, with separate membership, executive and discipline, for they are bound to introduce confusion in our ranks and also in public mind, and thereby dissipate our energies and delay the attainment of our goal." None can deny the desirability of having only one political body to carry on the fight for independence. But in the present state of things in the country such an organisation seems to be only a counsel of perfection. However, an approach to the ideal may be made even now in the form of perfect co-operation among all genuinely anti-imperialist bodies, whether they be of Kisans or workmen or of any other particular class organising to safeguard its special interests. This purpose can be best served if Congress workers are themselves scrupulously loyal to Congress policy and work strenuously for and among the masses on the lines laid down by the Congress so as to secure their undivided loyalty to the Congress in any political struggle.

The Old Vicious Circle

If Messrs Jinnah and Huq thought that none could equal them in hurling anathemas at their fellow-countrymen in another camp, they will be disillusioned on reading Mr. V. D. Savarkar's presidential address at the Ahmedabad session of the Hindu Mahasabha. In at least equally resounding terms Mr. Savarkar declared that, if Mr. Huq "ever does prosecute our Bengal Hindus, then let him not forget that we Hindus also can in Maharashtra and elsewhere deal out to his comrades the same treatment, measure for measure, full to the brim and well-shaken." Indeed Mr. Savarkar was as good as his word, so far at any rate as vilifying the Muslims was concerned. With even overflowing fervour of retaliation he said: "Thousands of Muslims could be found conspiring with the Turkish Khilafatists and Afghans with an object to bring about a foreign invasion of India if but a Muslim rule could thus be established in this land." We may now expect something about as grotesque from Mr. Huq. Thus will be kept up an old vicious circle. But, fortunately, the bulk of the people, Hindu and Muslim, are not much impressed by this wordy, if fratricidal, warfare.

Mr. Savarkar has said many more amazing things in his address, and not the least amazing is his remark that Hindu-Muslim unity is only a will-o-the-wisp". And referring to the present specific disputes, he says to the "unity-hankers": "It is the strife of different cultures, races and nations and these trifles are but the passing and outward systems of this malady deep-seated in the Muslim mind. They want to brand the forehead of Hindudom and other non-Muslim sections in Hindustan with a stamp of self-humiliation and Muslim domination." What better can be expected from one who not only regards Hindu-Muslim unity as a chimera but has only gibes for workers for unity? But it is tragic to listen to such things coming from one of Mr. Savarkar's past. We can only hope Mother India wil forgive her erring children who know not what they do.

PLIGHT OF CLERKS

Need For Living Wage

(BY N. B. KUDALKAR B.A., LL.B.)

The Bombay Government's decision to apply the retrenchment-cut to salaries of Government employees drawing more than Rs. 100 deserves to be welcomed. Though the cut recommended in regard to salaries ranging from Rs. 101 to Rs. 500 may form a subject of comment, yet the principle underlying the Government's decision in fixing a sort of a minimum standard of living for the clerical establishment at Rs. 100 requires to be copied by non-official business concerns as well as by quasi-Government bodies like the Railways.

The question of the minimum standard of living cannot, however, be considered without the factor of the period of the tenure of service The standard of living is a very elastic term; yet it can be calculated for a young man who begins in a clerical establishment with the qualification of an education up to, say, the B. A degree of a university which enables him to take an intelligent interest in his work. but which, however, does not qualify him for any specialised work. Such a standard of living, which should correspond with the "living wage", has not apparently been taken into account in the Government's intention of refraining from applying the cut to salaries below Rs. 100. It can be reasonably assumed that the policy of the Government is determined solely by the consideration of retrenchment in State expenditure after establishment. If the Government had attempted to fix a sandard of living according to a living wage, the efforts of the Government would have had a more technical and a more lasting value, and their example could have been systematically copied by non-Government agencies

Supply And Demand

As it is, since retrenchment has been the sole consideration in Government's policy, it is worthwhile examining this question of the standard of living and the scale of salaries for grades of clerks and other people who possess the qualification of an education ranging from the matriculation to the B. A. standard, which education fits an average person for intelligently and carefully doing a piece of work entrusted to him. A majority of the employees on Government establishment and quasi-Government establishments like the Municipal, the Port Trust and the Railway establishments, and those of business concerns like the banks, excluding the menials, possess such a minimum qualification, which enables the various administrations and business concerns efficiently to execute their duties and to carry on their business. The consideration of a minimum standard of living is applied at present solely from the angle of the financial condition of the employers, and of their intentions of earning a margin of income for themselves Under the circumstances, this attitude is decided by the law of supply and demand where the employee is a commodity in the labour market in the same way as the manual labourer is treated in the labour market of industry. The law of supply and demand is, however, a very inadequate test for fixing the standard of living for any class of human labour. The effect of leaving the standard of living to be decided by the operation of the law of supply and demand has been that the class of educated employees, in common with the class of industrial employees, is at present at the mercy of the employer class. The net result of this attitude has been a general deterioration of the standard of living of the middle classes and of the masses.

Typical Examples

Some typical examples can be cited to support this view. Take the bank establishments, for example. The majority of them fall in the category of qualified clerical establishments mentioned above. In a well-known Bank in Bombay there are about 400 clerks serving in the non-officers' grade, for whom there are no leave rules of any sort, no fixed hours of work, and who have no chance of competing for the officers' grade of Rs. 100 to Rs. 200. The educated clerks start on Rs. 50, but since increments are not based on any time-scale, the majority of the clerks do not reach the maximum of Rs. 100 even after ten years' honest service in the bank. Some of the clerical staff. who have been drawing salaries ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, but who are not in the officers' grade, are persons who have put in nearly 20 to 25 years' service, who got their promotion by fits and starts at the sweet-will of the management, in common with other mem-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 5.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Italy's Anti-British Propaganda

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, December 22.
(By Air Mail.)

Signs are not wanting that we are on the eve of the long awaited Christmas holiday. The annual confusion in the smooth working of the post office machinery has been evident for the last three days. No resident in London can claim to be the lucky person to have received his or her post at the expected hour. Even Fleet street has been plunged into disorder by the caprice of the postal service. The latter has refused to deliver any letters to the newspaper offices after four in the afternoon, because of the congestion caused by the traditional demands of the British public to send out greetings in the form of Christmas cards.

Christmas Cards

The cards have begun to pour in from all kinds of people to all sorts of people. From the Royalty down to the dust-bin cleaner this is a great occasion to express one's universal love and joy for one's fellow-being. A few of these cards depart from the traditional message of goodwill. For instance, Professor J. B. S. Haldane and his wife have sent me a card which bears picture of tail-coated businessmen with wings and harps, bearing the following quotation from O. Henry:—

"As I said before, I dreamed that I was standing near a crowd of prosperous-looking angels, and a police-man took me by the wing and asked if I belonged to them.

"Who are they?" I asked.

"Why," said he, "they are the men who hired working-girls, and paid 'em five or six dollars a week to live on. Are you one of that bunch?"

"Not on your immortality," said I. "I'm only the fellow that set fire to an orphan asylum and murdered a blind man for his pennies."

The Contrast

And yesterday in the midst of this "Happy-Days-Are Here Again" atmosphere a seventeen-year-old van-boy was charged with stealing a York ham worth about thirty shillings. The story of the boy who said that he stole in order that his family (consisting of father and ten other children and having a total family income of not more than £3 per week) would have a good dinner at Christmas reminds us that in spite of the trade boom millions are earning low wages and living in the deepest poverty. Like most those millions, as Bernard Shaw said on Sunday last, will try to make a brave show at Christmas having a little better dinner than usual, giving a present to the children, trying to catch a little of the spirit of peace and good-will, even if it means a certain amount of self-denial as the immediate aftermath. As was done by George V on this Christmas Day, the King will inform the world by radio that those who belong to the British race, scattered all over the earth's surface together with Hindus, Muslims, Malays, Singalese, Bantus and Kaffirs are all members of "one great happy family".

The Real Trouble

But if we look at the economic plight, we realise that the Empire is really the trouble. The fact is that the capitalists of this country are selling the Empire off, piece by piece. According to the figures published only recently by Sir Robert Kindersley, it is clear that British investments abroad had decreased by £76,000,000 in the last two years. That figure will be quite a lot higher when the National Government has finished letting the Japanese blow it out of China. The local English capitalists know what it all means and they do not like it. As a correspondent reminds us in a left-wing newspaper this morning, the Marquess of Lothian, who is now in India to find her peaceful, contrary to the reports in an American newspaper, referred to these figures at length in his speech to the shareholders of the National Bank of Scotland. It was no good, in his view, and could not go on. The income from these investments was very valuable. It had helped pay for the social services. No income, no social services. In his opinion foreign investment must be kept up. That speech was made on Thursday. The same day the City was being offered a new £5,000,000 Belgian loan. Did the City take the noble lord's advice and jump in to get the nice new foreign investment? The City put up just £1,500,000 when the Belgians wanted all of £5,000,000. This goes to show that the City thinks of the National Government that makes the policy which makes the foreign investments not worth the paper they are written on.

Warning To Italy

The British Government has made a Christmas present to Mussolini in the form of a threat that until the Duce puts a stop to his anti-British propaganda in all parts of the world there can be no question of any discussion on an improvement of Anglo-Italian relations This is what Mr. Anthony Eden said on behalf of his Cabinet to Signor Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, when the latter urged the reopening of Anglo-Italian talks a fortnight ago. The Foreign Secretary told the House of Commons that he had informed Italy that the British Government was well aware of the extent of Italian propaganda in Palestine, and that unless it ended "it would be impossible to create the atmosphere necessary for successful conversations." The British Government is also aware of the Italian activity directed against British interests in Egypt. Mr. Eden has pointed out to Signor Grandi that, despite the Duce's promises, violent attacks on Britain are still permitted to appear in the Italian Press. Until all these activities ceased, he told the Italian Ambassador, it was impossible to consider the talks which Mussolini so ardently desires.

Arabs Duped

It seems until February last the

(Continued on page 13 Col 2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

1937

It is difficult to view the passing of 1937 with any feeling of regret. It was by no means a year which we might look back upon as a period of peace or prosperity. It began with the final extinction of Abyssinia as an independent country by Mussolini's armies and saw the development of the Spanish rebellion into a bloody conflict between the Fascist International and the defenders of Spanish democracy. Once again the great Powers of the world and the League of Nations were guilty of shamelessly betraying the victims of unashamed aggression and Non-Intervention was soon exposed as a shameful fraud. China will remember 1937 as the year when Japan launched the final assault upon the liberty of her people and defiantly pursued the bloody course of invasion. So intoxicated with a sense of victory is Japan that her forces have not even cared to respect the neutrality of other Powers and have repeatedly indulged in unprovoked attacks upon American, British and French shipping. It is a sign of the growing degeneration of the democratic Powers that they are silently suffering these insults and dare not stand up against Japanese aggression. So far as the Fascist Powers are concerned, they now form an open alliance under the cloak of the anti-Comintern Pact. Mainly, therefore, the year 1937 will be remembered for the progressive consolidation of the Fascist International and its defiant attitude against the world.

IN INDIA

In India the year saw the advent of the New Constitution that has been imposed upon us by Britain and the decision of the Congress to accept Ministries with a view to breaking this Constitution. The Congress Ministries have now been in power in seven provinces for over six months and while this time is hardly sufficient for radical changes to be brought about, they have already shown that nominees of the people can be depended upon to work for the people's good and that if they can once really get the reins of power without the numerous restrictions implicit in the new Constitution they would certainly inaugurate a new and better era in this country.

FASCISM OVER CENTRAL EUROPE

The Nazi and Fascist propaganda in countries of Central Europe has at last borne visible proof in Rumania. Goga's National Christian Party, which has come to power, has an out and out Fascist complexion. Anti-Semitism is one of the main planks of his policy and the promptness with which the Italian Press has joyously acclaimed his accession to power is not without significance. Even the Parliament and local bodies are to be dissolved and in one day the Goga regime has promulgated many measures of a totalitarian character. But in the sphere of international politics Goga seems to have decided upon a cautious policy. The telegrams that he has exchanged with British and Soviet Governments are calculated to flatter these two Powers. England is referred to as a "great pillar of peace" while the desire for peace is also stressed in the communication exchanged with Russia. Similarly the desire of the new regime to maintain the present bonds between the Little Entente countries is emphasized in a telegram to the Czechoslovakian Foreign Minister. This is all very reassuring, but it is difficult to overlook the Fascist character of the Goga Government and its likely repercussions on the politics of Central Europe. There can be no doubt that the Fascist International is spreading its tentacles and, what is more unfortunate, the democratic countries are not prepared to meet the challenge.

SCANDALOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The statement which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made refuting a number of allegations made against him shows to what extent certain communalists would go in their campaign against the Congress. It is certainly scandalous to allege that he is encouraging the Shahidganj agitation and has promised to give a large sum of money to the Ahrars for this purpose. In condemning the allegation as false and malicious he does well to remind the public not only that he entirely disapproves of this agitation but also that at present Congress does not permit any kind of civil disobedience. With regard to the statement that he once pulled down the Muslim League flag at Najibad the President, while superfluously repudiating the allegation, rightly suggests that nationalists should not give prominence to communal flags "as this must inevitably mean a multiplicity of flags." He points out that the Tricolour is the common flag of India, "representing the unity of India, as Maulana Mahomed Ali so often emphasised." But he adds at the same time that he himself would not "force it on any one or interfere with any flag." The rule of tolerance universally commended in the case of religion should also be the rule in this matter of flags. Let each one proclaim in his own way whether he is first a nationalist or a communalist.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Presiding over the archaeology section of the All-India Oriental Conference session at Trivandrum last week Dr. M. H. Krishna, Professor of History, University of Mysore, put forth a strong plea for archaeological research on a more intensified scale in India than at present. As he observed, the archaeological wealth of this country, still requiring to be unearthed, is so vast that the efforts of the Government Department alone will not be adequate for the task and require to be supplemented by the labours of other agencies interested in it. The Indian universities have so far been showing very little interest in this work. Their apathetic attitude affords a glaring contrast to the zeal which some of the American and English universities have been showing for years past in prosecuting such research in various parts of the world, including this country, by sending out expeditions or financing schemes of exploration. Dr. Krishna's suggestion for calling a special conference of all principal institutions in India interested in archaeological research, for founding a central organization and drawing up a scheme of planned activity is well worth serious consideration.

雀雀-白-雀雀

WITHOUT COMMENT

"I do not think the Hindu Mahasabha is in any sense a rival to the National Congress which it recognizes as the one organization for the whole country, striving for political independence."
—Shri Sankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti), retiring President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"Some may cavil at the position I have taken that the Hindu Mahasabha as I understand its mission, is pre-eminently a national body....."
—Mr. Vinayak Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * *

Reviewing the achievements of the past year the British Premier notes with satisfaction that it has been a prosperous year for Britain and quotes statistics to prove that.

Of course he does not give the corresponding starvation figures for India.

* * *

NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS

——But Will They Make Them?

DOCTORS—"We shall not prescribe unless it is really essential."

LAWYERS—"We shall advise people not to go to Court even if we starve."

HOTEL-KEEPERS—"We shall not serve yesterday's food to today's customers."

JOURNALISTS—"We shall pay our debts regularly—if possible."

NEWSPAPER READERS—"We shall stop borrowing the "Chronicle" from our respective neighbours and start buying our own copy."

* * *

Thus laments Premier Fazlul Huq:—

"In all provinces where the Congress accepted Ministry the 'United Press' and the 'Associated Press' and all other Press representatives follow the Ministers from place to place and give the widest publicity to their addresses. In my case though I made an extensive tour accompanied by two of my colleagues, I was boycotted by the 'United Press' and the 'Associated Press'."

At least he will not have this complaint against us. We give the above passage all the publicity it does not deserve!

* * *

The angry Mr. Huq further threatened:—

"Time has come for Direct Action on the part of Muslims of Bengal, if they have got a drop of Muslim blood in them, to say what they have got to say with a view to remedy this state of things."

Unfortunately the time for Direct Action by Bengal Muslims will not come soon. The next elections are yet four years hence ——unless, of course, Mr. Huq is kind enough honourably to withdraw before that.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) Mr. Savarkar has invited other "nationalists" like Mr. Jinnah and Maulana Shaukat Ali to join the great "national" organization, the Hindu Mahasabha.

(2) But the Muslim Leaguers are still undecided whether to accept the invitation of the Liberal Federation or the Hindu Mahasabha.

* * *

REMARRIAGE AFTER DIVORCE
—Headline.

A super-blunder!

EIRE-LAND!

"Ireland of the Free State is to drop its second syllable and be known as Eire. While we are getting used to this we may compromise by calling it Eire land. If the Eirish example is followed we may soon be referring to the Disunited Kingdom of Eng Scot Eire and Wales. Eire as a name looks better than it sounds, but now that Mr. de Valera has taken the ire out of Eireland it may be presumed that relations with Eng will improve."
—Statesman.

Liberals' Terms To State Rulers

CALCUTTA RESOLUTIONS ON FEDERATION

Support To Overseas Indians' Fight For Their Rights

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

When the All-India National Liberal Federation resumed its open session to-day Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri moved the following resolution on the Government of India Act, 1935:—

(a) The National Liberal Federation of India reiterates its considered opinion that the constitution embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 is extremely unsatisfactory and altogether unacceptable. It is not merely utterly inadequate but is retrograde in many respects and includes features obnoxious to Indian nationalist opinion.

(b) Nonetheless the Federation repeats that it has to be utilised to the best advantage of the people for the amelioration of their social and economic condition and for accelerating the pace to dominion status.

(c) The Federation views with satisfaction that cabinet responsible to popularly elected representatives of the people have taken over the administration in the various provinces including those in which the Congress Party commands a majority in the legislature and hopes that those cabinets will so work the constitution as to secure the confidence of all classes, creeds and interests, and specially the minorities, so as to facilitate the early removal of the various safeguards special responsibilities of Governors and other restraints that exist in the present Government of India Act, thereby leading to a full and complete transfer of power to the people's representatives in the provinces.

(d) The Federation urges that no concession should be made to the Princes in the course of the negotiations now being carried on with them with regard to the establishment of Federation which is calculated to increase still more the powers of the Princes at the expense of the Federal Government.

GOAL OF DOMINION STATUS.

Speaking on his resolution Mr Sastri thought that they were entitled to hold Dominion Status as the goal of this Constitution. Nevertheless they had got to consider what the position of the Princes really was. They firstly agreed to the ideal of Dominion Status. If they read the speeches of the Princes at the First Round Table Conference, they would find that they all expressed adherence to this ideal—the acceptance of Dominion Status as the goal of Federated India. Gradually they receded from the position and for years they had not been hearing from them any hope as to Dominion Status and the view about Dominion Status had practically been killed due to the indifference of the Princes of India.

Mr. Sastri said that on the occasion of his Jubilee in the presence of His Majesty's representative, the Viceroy of India, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, who played a very prominent part in the Round Table Conference, emphatically declared that he still held the ideal of Dominion Status for India. Mr. Sastri thought he might take it as the typical attitude of the Princes and reassured them that it was the Status of a Dominion, which might be kept by them as their final objective. He urged all to work towards achievement of this goal.

Continuing Mr. Sastri said that the people's progress could not be prevented by provisions in the Act. Their strength would enable them to start a movement aimed at obtaining Dominion Status. When that strength considered sufficient neither this Act nor any other Act could really hinder their own march towards their goal, in this faith Mr. Sastri referred to the statement of Gen. Smuts of South Africa, while speaking to his countrymen. Before the Statute of Westminster was passed it seemed to him that there was much reasoning in that statement.

Mr. Sastri's resolution on Government of India Act 1935 was passed

SYMPATHY FOR STATES' SUBJECTS.

The following resolution moved by Rai Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Bihari Misra (U. P.) and seconded by Mr. M. D. Shahane (C. P.) was also carried:—

(A) The National Liberal Federation reaffirms its complete sympathy with the natural and perfectly legitimate aspirations of the people of Indian States for civ and political liberties.

(B) The Federation deeply regrets that no provision has been made in the new Government of India Act for the election of representatives of the States in the coming Federal Legislature or for the recognition of the people's fundamental rights of citizenship. The Federation, however, hopes that the Rulers of Indian States will allow their representatives in the Federal Legislatures to be returned by election.

(C) The Federation strongly urges once again that the Rulers of States should without further delay concede to their subjects the rights of security of person and property, liberty of speech and of the Press, freedom of association, and an independent judiciary, as well as Representative Government as a prelude to Responsible Government.

It strongly objected to the non-inclusion of Indians in the Auxiliary Force and urged that steps should be taken in accordance with recommendations of the Shea Committee to bring about the introduction of military drill and establishment of Cadet Corps in schools.

FOR INDIANS OVERSEAS.

By another resolution moved by Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Allahabad) and seconded by S. P. Basu (Calcutta) the Federation supported Indians in Zanzibar in their stand for the vindication of their rights and called upon the people and the Government of India to put an embargo on Zanzibar cloves, condemned the refusal of the Ceylon Government to grant franchise, excepting to a very small number of Indians, in rural areas under the Ceylon Village Ordinance; urged the Government of India to take steps to safeguard the interests of Indians overseas; expressed appreciation of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri's report on Indian Labour in Malaya and considered it necessary that Agents of the Government of India should be appointed in East Africa, Fiji, British Guiana, Trinidad and Burma.

It was decided that the next session of the Liberal Federation will be held in Orissa.—A. P.

PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING SPEECH.

The President in his concluding speech recalled that he had learnt political lessons at the feet of Sir Surendranath Banerjee and other leaders of hallowed memory. They of the Federation were the real inheritors of the National Congress. They were carrying out the real spirit in which Congress was founded. In their time, in the Congress there were no parties and all worked together. That spirit of catholicity had pervaded the activities of the Federation.—A. P.

U. S. To Fight Down Money Power

Monopolistic Practices Of Big Business Will Enslave People, Says Minister Of Interior

WASHINGTON: December 30.

The Cabinet's campaign of denunciation of the monopolistic practices of big business was continued by the Secretary of Interior, Mr. H. L. Ickes, who in a broadcast speech said that the IRRECONCILABLE CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POWER OF MONEY AND THE POWER OF DEMOCRATIC INSTINCT HAD REACHED SUCH AN INTENSITY THAT IT MUST BE FOUGHT TO A FINISH UNTIL PLUTOCRACY OR DEMOCRACY—AMERICA'S 60 FAMILIES OF AMERICA'S 120 MILLION PEOPLE—WIN.

Mr. Ickes accused the so-called 60 families, who had obtained control of the capital created by the people, of threatening the United States with its first General Sit-Down Strike.

IF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE CALL THEIR THREAT BLUFF, IT WILL BE A FREE DEMOCRATIC AMERICA. IF NOT, THEN AMERICA, IN FUTURE, WILL BE A BIG BUSINESS FASCIST, ENSLAVED AMERICA.—Reuter.

"PILLAR OF PEACE"

Rumania To Continue Friendly Relations With England, Says Goga

BUCHAREST, Dec. 31.

M. Goga in an exclusive interview to "Reuter" declared "I have this moment in my pocket a telegram which I shall send to Mr. Neville Chamberlain expressing high consideration for him, his Government and nation. We consider England a great pillar of peace and desire to work for closer Anglo-Rumanian relations. Our foreign policy is to increase friendly relations and add to the circle of friends without losing old ones. We have no intention of quitting the League of Nations We shall maintain friendly collaboration with the Little Entente and the Balkan Entente"—Reuter's Special.

Bonds Between Two Countries To Be Maintained

VIENNA, Dec. 30.

The exchange of telegrams between the Rumanian and Czechoslovakian Foreign Ministers M. Micescu and Dr. Krofta, is particularly interesting in view of the apprehension that the new regime in Rumania might change the alignment of the Little Entente.

M. Micescu stated that he desired to contribute to the maintenance of peace in respect of the bonds binding the two countries. He anticipated meeting Dr. Krofta at the next meeting of the Little Entente Conference.

Dr. Krofta in his reply said "I welcome with lively satisfaction your confession of faith in the work of peace".—Reuter.

SOVIET-RUMANIAN COLLABORATION

MOSCOW, December 30.

The Rumanian Foreign Minister M. Micescu and M. Litvinoff exchanged cordial telegrams according to a semi-official news agency.

M. Micescu expressed great satisfaction at the possibility of collaborating with M. Litvinoff.

M. Litvinoff replied "I appreciate the kindly communication of your declaration of devotedness to peace. My Government undoubtedly gives its support and sympathy to any policy aimed at the defence of universal peace."

BELGIAN NATIONAL BANK CHIEF DEAD

BRUSSELS, December 31.

M. Louis Franck, Governor of the National Bank of Belgium, died of a heart attack.

M. Franck defended the Bank when in September M. Degrelle, the Rexist leader, charged the Bank with irregularities but stock-holders, following an inquiry, renewed the terms of office of M. Franck and the Directorate.—Reuter.

HITLER'S PICTURE SMASHED

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

A huge picture of Herr Hitler in the brilliantly lighted window of the new German Tourist Agency office here was smashed by a stone thrown by an unnamed man.

The picture and the generally arresting display are considered by anti-Nazis here as thinly disguised and "provocative" Nazi propaganda.—Reuter.

REBELS DEFEND TERUEL WITH BACK TO WALL

SARAGOSSA, December 31.

The rebel garrison at Teruel has again sent out wireless messages stating that it can hold out for a long time and has plenty of ammunition and food.

A 'communique' claims that as a result of rebel attacks west of Teruel Government forces have been routed with 600 casualties.—Reuter.

Govt. Withdraw From Few Positions

MADRID, December 31.

The insurgents are making a desperate bid to relieve the besieged forces at Teruel just at the moment when the Government forces were almost capturing the last strongholds.

The previous insurgent attacks were easily repulsed but the insurgents again attacked heavily with forces drawn from other fronts.

The Government 'communique' stresses the intensity of the insurgents artillery, air and tank attacks.

It says that on the right flank two hills were lost but were regained after an adventurous counter-attack and the Government positions remain intact.

On the left flank Government admit that they have withdrawn from a few positions but assert that the loss of them does not endanger the situation around Teruel.—Reuter.

FR. BUDGET SURPRISE

Final Estimates Show Deficit

PARIS, Dec. 31.

The Chamber passed a sleepless night lasting until dawn before it read the budget a second time by 527 votes to 65.

The final figures were estimated as expenditure: 54 milliard 957 million francs against a revenue of 54 milliard 5,37,000.

The Budget will continue to be shuttled to and fro between the Chamber and the Senate as the latter, after the First Reading, left an estimated surplus of Revenue over the expenditure of the 37 million francs.—Reuter.

SPIRITUAL JOY FOR MYSORE HARIJANS

TRAVANDRUM, Dec. 31.

Brahmachari Ramchandra, Secretary of the Mysore Sangh, who is now here interviewed stated that the object of the tour by Mysore pilgrims was to share religious equality granted by the Travancore Proclamation and on return to Mysore to convey to Harijans and others the spiritual joy of such religious freedom and strengthen public opinion in favour of such reform in Mysore.—A P

ATTACKS ON "BIG BUSINESS"

President Roosevelt's Attitude

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

Questioned in regard to the significance of the recent attacks of Mr Ickes Jackson on "Big Business" President Roosevelt intimated that they were directed only against a limited group and said that he was not yet ready to discuss his attitude towards legislation requiring Federal Licensing Corporations.—Reuter.

ZAFRULLAH FOR LONDON AGAIN

Indo-British Trade Talks To Be Resumed With Board Of Trade

NEW DELHI, Dec. 31.

It is authoritatively learnt that Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan, Commerce Member, is shortly to proceed to London to resume the Indo-British trade negotiations with the Board of Trade along the lines suggested by the Non-official Advisers, during their recent conversations with him at New Delhi. The question of officiating arrangements has not yet been decided but it is understood that Sir Sultan Ahmed, who acted as Commerce Member during Sir Mahomed Zafrulla Khan's last visit to England is not likely to be available owing to professional engagements, from which he may not be able to withdraw.

Mr. Pillai., I.C.S., who formed part of the official delegation, when it visited London last, will accompany Sir Mahomed Zafrulla. —A. P

BRITAIN ACCEPTS JAPAN'S REPLY

But Further Elucidation Demanded Through Conversations

TOKIO, Dec. 31.

Sir Robert Craigie has forwarded to the Foreign Minister a note acknowledging the Japanese reply to the British note. The tone of the Note is understood to be favourable expressing satisfaction at the Japanese assurances, but suggests that one or two points need further elucidation, through conversations.—Reuter.

HUGE RUSH FOR "PANAY" FILMS

NEW YORK, December 31.

Record crowds are now packing New York's cinemas to see films of the "Panay" incident, prints of which are being distributed throughout the country. Seven thousand formed a queue to await the opening of one cinema alone and there are long queues outside others.—Reuter.

"LAST TRAIN FROM HANKOW"

HANKOW, December 30.

National flags stretched the whole length of the "last train from Hankow" as it slowly steamed out for Hongkong carrying 310 people, including 63 Britons and 167 Americans.—Reuter.

JAPAN SATISFIED WITH Br. NOTE

TOKIO, Dec. 31.

The British Note replying to the Japanese Note published here expresses satisfaction that the Japanese assurances will apply to merchantmen as well as warships.

It adds, the British Government are bound to observe that their information regarding the circumstances in which the attack took place is at variance with Japanese Government's.

Referring to Japanese assurances dealing with officers responsible and prevent repetition, the British Government considers these measures in their application should be subject to further conversation adding, "no doubt they will be informed of actual steps decided upon".—Reuter.

Echo Of Yangtse Incidents

LONDON, December 31.

Britain has despatched a reply to the Japanese Note regarding the Yangtse incidents of December 12.

The text will be published in London when a notification is received of its delivery in Tokio.—Reuter.

(Continued From Col 7)

lighten the burdens of our suffering millions. May it take us, a united nation, a long way to the full freedom we crave for".—United Press.

Through Federation To United Nation!

HINDU MAHASABHA'S ADVOCACY

Congratulates States For Throwing Temples Open To Harijans

AHMEDABAD, December 31.

When the open session of the Hindu Mahasabha re-assembled to-day at noon, at the outset a condolence resolution was passed on the death of several Hindu leaders.

Then the notable non-controversial resolutions moved from the Chair were passed. These included one substituting the following aim in the place of the existing one in the Constitution:

"The aim of the Hindu Mahasabha is maintenance, protection and promotion of Hindu race, culture and civilization and the advancement and glory of Hindu Rashtra and with a view to securing them to attain Purna Swaraj, that is, absolute political independence for Hindustan by legitimate means."

MILITARY TRAINING

Another resolution related to the army and military training and the modification of the Arms Act. The resolution protested against the Government policy in preferring persons from a few provinces and from a few specified non-Hindu classes only for recruitment to the army and requested the Government to constitute the Army so as to enable all provinces and classes equally and equitably to bear the burden of India's defence.

It opined the creation of military schools, volunteers' corps, national militia and military training a necessary part of educational curricula essential, to enable the Hindus to defend themselves and take proper share in the country's defence.

A resolution regarding congratulations to the States for throwing open the temples to the Harijans evoked a strong protest from Sanatanists and was ultimately passed.

SUPPORT TO FEDERATION

Dr. Moonje then moved a resolution regarding Federation. The resolution opined that despite the defective and unsatisfactory character of the Constitution the Hindus should utilize whatever powers are provided for under the Act in the interest of the evolution of Hindustan as a united nation and urges Government to expedite the introduction of the Federation.

The resolution further warned Government and all concerned that as the Mahasabha is opposed to the Communal Award and is determined to do away with it as early as possible, the Mahasabha will not tolerate any attempt to extend its scope so as to apply also to the Indian States.

The resolution was supported by Dr. Gokulchand Narang. He pointed out that the cause of liberty would be advanced by accepting the Federation though imperfect and by agitating for amending it. The resolution was pased unanimously.

NIZAM

The Conference next passed resolutions deploring that "the Nizam Government does not take adequate measures for the protection of Hindus" and condemning "the persecution of Arya Samajists in that State."

The Conference condemned "the callousness" of the Bhopal State in refusing to release late Bhagwandas and called upon the State to redress many grievances of the Hindu subjects.

By another resolution it was decided to organise a Mahila Parishad every year along with the Mahasabha.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.—United Press.

Kraemer Draws With Harbans Singh

THRILLING BOUTS AT BRABOURNE STADIUM

The fact that Harbans Singh, who won laurels when he beat Wong Bock Cheung (the Champion of All China), in an all-In contest some time back, was to meet Von Kraemer, filled all accommodation at the Brabourne Stadium on Friday night.

The spectators present presented a scene of great enthusiasm, particularly when the star bout, of the night, between Kraemer and Harbans Singh, began.

This fight, according to expectations, was full of thrills and the issue hung in balance till the last minute. Harbans Singh and Kraemer had the better of each other in turn. The fight, however, ended in a draw.

The other bouts on the card proved to be tame-affairs and resulted in easy victories.

The following are the results:—Von Kraemer Drew with Harbans Singh.

Kassam Hussanally (Hyderabad) beat Emam Ali (Allahabad).

Behram Rustom (Iran) beat Asgherr Ali (Agra) Simpath Babian (Armenia) beat Mahomedin (Lucknow).

Jakaria Ahmed (Malabar) drew with Abdul Samad (Allahabad).

The Star bout between Kraemer and Harbans Singh which is stated to have ended in a draw, being considered by some as indecisive, it has been arranged that the contestants should meet again on Sunday next at 6-30 p.m. under all-in rules.

PRESIDENT JAWAHARLAL'S NEW YEAR GREETINGS TO NATION

NEW DELHI, December 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who came here 'en route' to Bombay issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Those who were privileged to be present at the Harduaganj Conference saw a sight which they will not forget. They saw a hundred thousand persons full of life, full of enthusiasm, full of hope. They had tramped to this little village from afar and they camped in the open and under trees and neither the wintry weather nor cold rain damped their ardour. It was peasant India awake and expectant.

Speeches and resolutions seemed unimportant for spoken and written words were dominated by the shining eyes and glowing hearts of the great multitude. The long night of their sorrow and misery seemed to be passing and they were impatient for the dawn of deliverance.

As the old year passes with all its burden of joy and sorrow of success and failure, of despair and hope, I think of these hundred thousand ardent faces strong in the hope, the future seems to be mirrored in them. The old year passes leaving a legacy of conflicts and problems to the new year, leaving also this hope of dawn to those who have laboured through a long night. We have heavy burdens to carry, tremendous difficulties to face in India and the world. But we have also strength and faith which will overcome all these obstacles.

And so, in faith and confidence, I send my New Year greetings to the people of India, men and women, to our innumerable comrades and to those especially who still suffer behind prison walls and in detention camps.

May the New Year bring us a measure of achievement and

(Continued in Col. 5)

FIGHT TO DEATH AGAINST INDIA'S JUTE

Declaration By President Of Dundee Chamber Of Commerce

LONDON, December 30.

A declaration that Dundee meant to fight to death for protection against India's jute competition was made by the President of the Dundee Chamber of Commerce, Mr. A. F. Stewart, who pointed out that the imports of raw jute were greatly reduced while there were large importation of manufactured goods from India.

He added that some Dundee mills are now closing for a lengthened holiday as a general and considerable amount of machinery are unproductive. The Dundee authorities should not relax their efforts till they have secured protection against unfair competition from any part of the Empire.—Reuter.

LONDON.—The B. B. C. announce that after the appointment of Mr. A. Barker as news-Editor of foreign languages services Mr A Calvert who has wide experience of the nearest becomes the Arabic Editor, Aziz Rifaat the translator and Mr. A. K. Sourour the Arabic announcer.

Both the latter worked for broadcasting in Egypt for the past 3-1/2 years. Rifaat as Director of Arabic talks on drama and Sourour as the Chief Announcer.

Glories Of Gujarat

Munshi Explains Inter-Relation Of Provincialism And Nationalism

"LITERARY BEAUTY COMES OUT OF PORTRAYAL OF INDIVIDUALITY"

KARACHI, Dec. 31.

The thirteenth session of the Gujarati Literary Conference opened to-day under the presidentship of Mr. K. M. Munshi, delegates from Bombay, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Cutch attending.

Mr. D. D. Sampat, Chairman of the Reception Committee, pointed out that Gujaratis had settled all over Sind since 200 years and made Karachi what she was to-day and there was hardly any commercial town in the world, where Gujaratis were not to be found.

In the course of his presidential address the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi referred to the settlements made by Gujaratis in India and outside Gujarat and discussed the peculiarities of the Gujaratis. "Gujarat," he said, "has no boundaries; Gujarat is a living, wide awake unit which realises itself by willing its own existence. Gujaratis by their will create the idea of Gujarat, in the creation of this Gujarat the rivers and mountains play only a secondary part. The most important place ought to be given to those great souls who have helped to create and foster this ideal of Gujarat as a unit. Their achievements in literature and other fields of life centralize the ideals and aspirations of all the Gujaratis."

NO PROVINCIALISM

The speaker then referred to Siddharaj Jaisinha, the great conqueror, who created the tradition of conquest and laid the foundation of the greatness of Gujarat; to Hemchandra the Jain literary man who was the first to conceive Gujarat as a unit; to Premanand who defying Narsi Mehta into literature brought Gujarati into existence, and Narmad who in modern times was the first literary man to conceive the idea of Gujarat as a unit. If, however, such an ideal is maintained merely for the sake of realising provincialism, it would be a narrow minded ideal and would come into conflict with nationalism. But in a vast country like India where there are social and religious differences it is through a hierarchy of co-ordinatted ideas like the provinces and the nation that national unity can be achieved. Gujarat cannot have an existence apart from India. It is closely connected with Maharashtra, Sind, Marwad and Rajputana. Nationalism which dominates the present will endure long and all provincial peculiarities will justify their existence when they merge themselves in the unit of India. Gujarat has attained this end through the influence of Mahatma Gandhi. He made national service the first duty of a Gujarati; he gave them tradition and power of resistance through nonviolent conflict. In this way, to be a Gujarati has come to be considered the first step to be an Indian.

Mr. Munshi then explained how he understood Gandhism and human personality.

INDIVIDUALITY IN LITERATURE.

Continuing Mr. Munshi observed, the literature of a period is closely correlated with the growth of personality. Literary beauty comes out of the portrayal of individuality. In a society where individualism is crushed literature shows imperfect delineation of human character. Mostly it takes the shape of subjective poetry. When attempts are made to portray individuals objectively men are either allegorical or mere types. But when there is scope of self-appointed individual development in a society, subjective expression becomes easy and objective characterisation is beautiful. That is why all great literary artists have taken to delineation of character objectively. Great drama is created out of portrayal of human character through action, and drama simply cannot flourish and be appreciated where beauty that goes with the human individual is not appreciated. One of the reasons why drama has not flourished is that individualism has not been projected on literature.

After the delivery of their addresses by Mr. R. V. Pathak (Ahmedabad) President of the Literary Section, and Mr. Samaldas Gandhi (Bombay) President of the Journalistic Section the conference adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

GUJARATI JOURNALISM

Samaldas Gandhi Complains About Inferiority Complex Of Politicians

KARACHI, Jan. 1.

"If those individuals into whose hands has fallen the work of building up strong and effective Gujarati journalism, will be true and sincere; if they will be pure in heart and mind; if they have the moral courage and stamina to withstand heavy storms and willingness to sacrifice a little more, their repute and the repute of their sacred profession will come in line with that of any other temple of fame in the world," observed Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Editor of the "Janmabhoomi," Bombay, presiding over the Journalism Section of the 13th Gujarati Sahitya Sammelan which is being held here under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, Bombay.

Continuing Mr. Samaldas Gandhi dealt with the various vicissitudes through which Gujarati journalism has passed till to-day.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Mr. Gandhi further said, "Our scholars and intellectuals do not see the need to read our papers, our politicians have not cared to know the opinions of our papers, our handful of thinkers and critics have not shown the affection, which our papers deserve from them, because these people are suffering from inferiority complex, and because they yearn to see their fame resounded through English papers. Even the statements we receive from our politicians are mostly in English. I have to say, that barring a few exceptions, our public men have not cultivated the necessary art of keeping in touch with pressmen."

Strongly resenting the allegation that "filling the belly" was the sole purpose of the Gujarati newspapers, he said: "If it were really the sole purpose, Gujarat would not have risen to such a glorious position as it has to-day; it would not have then, become so easy for the leaders to carry on their constructive work as it has been the case."

In conclusion Mr. Gandhi asked for a fairer treatment towards Gujarati journalism at the hands of its critics.—United Press.

Chari Dispute Settled

Revenue Minister's Effort Crowned With Success

(From Our Correspondent)

ALIBAG, Dec. 30

It will be remembered that during his tour of Kolaba District, the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai paid a visit on December 1, to Chari, near Alibag which had become well-known for the continued strike of the cultivator-tenants for over four years. Efforts at bringing settlement between the landholders and the tenant-cultivators were made by such men as Mr. Shankerrao Dev and Dr. Ambedkar, but without success. Representatives of both the parties approached Mr. Desai to act as arbitrator between them, giving an undertaking in writing that they would abide by his award.

The Hon. Mr. Desai agreed to act as arbitrator and invited spokesmen of the two parties to his Bombay residence on December 5. He heard the cases of both sides, Mr. D. K. Kunte, M.L.A., for Kolaba District helping throughout the discussion. After full consideration, the Minister of Revenue and Agriculture gave his award on December 27 and requested Mr. Kunte to deliver it to the parties concerned on December 29.

TERMS OF AWARD

Accordingly Mr. Kunte called representatives of landholders and cultivators together and delivered the award yesterday. It was explained to a joint meeting of Chari landholders and tenants by Mr. Kunte. Spokesmen of both parties assured him that they would enforce the award in its spirit and to the letter. Mr. Kunte then expressed the hope that all similar disputes in the District and other places might as well be solved by the same method.

The principal terms of the award are that (1) the share of the landholder in 'salt' lands should 9 maunds and in 'sweet' lands it should be 15 maunds maximum. (2) Postponement or remission which landholders may get from Government should be given in the same proportion to tenants. (3) Land formerly held by certain tenants but now alienated from them should be restored to original tenants by consent of all concerned. (4) Arrears of rent should be recovered by landholders from the tenants in three yearly instalments. (5) The outermost bund in salt lands should be maintained in order by tenants and landholders by sharing the expenses equally and (6) New 'Kabulayat' should be immediately enforced.

Mr. Morarji Desai has appealed in his award to both parties not to look upon the settlement as a lever for extracting more favourable terms, but loyally adhere to it as it is calculated to maintain friendly relations between both in his view.

NO PARTY POLITICS FOR WOMEN

NAGPUR, December 31.

The four-day session of the All-India Women's Conference concluded this evening after adopting a number of resolutions concerning social and educational questions.

The Conference discussed nearly three and a half hours the question of effecting a change in the constitution of the Conference, permitting women to take up political activities without entering party politics and finally decided to retain the present policy, which lays down that the Conference shall not engage in any party politics, but shall deal with such problems as effect women, and children, confining itself to the promotion of education in India of both sexes and all questions affecting the welfare of women.

The Conference accepted by 65 votes to 62 an amendment moved by Mrs. Hamid Ali, which stated that while not entering any party politics, the Conference shall stand for progressive welfare of the Indian Nation and its main endeavour shall be a promotion of moral, social, economic and educational advancement of women.

The President, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, however, pointed out that no change could take place without a 4/5th majority and so the constitution remains unaltered.

Another amendment moved by Miss Gokhale (member of the Woman's Fellowship Service Body) which fell through suggested the inclusion of the words political advancement in the constitution. Those who supported the first amendment and opposed the latter one, stressed that such a course would mar the unity and solidarity of the Conference, which at present was representative of women of various shades of opinion.—A. P.

SIR M. VISVESWARAYA, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF BOMBAY IRRIGATION INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SHAHIDGUNJ CASE APPEAL

Sir Wazir Hassan Applies To Chief Justice For Adjournment

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

Sir Wazir Hassan who has agreed to argue the Shahidgunj appeal in the High Court on behalf of some of the appellants, has, it is learnt applied to the Chief Justice for an adjournment of the hearing till the end of January when he would be physically fit to argue the case.

Sir Wazir has also applied to the Chief Justice for permission for appearance.—United Press

52 ARRESTS SO FAR

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

The Shahidgunj agitation, launched by the Majlis-i-Ahrar on December 17 was continued today, when as usual, a batch of five Ahrar volunteers led by Doctor Mendhi-Hussain (Narowal) marched in procession from Badshahi Mosque after Jumma prayers.

After traversing a distance of more than one mile through the City, the procession reached the chowk of the city Kotwali, where it was stopped by the police, who arrested the volunteers and dispersed the crowd

Fiftytwo persons have been arrested so far in connection with this agitation.—A. P.

JAWAHAR-LOTHIAN TALKS

ALLAHABAD, December 30.

With reference to Pandit Nehru-Lothian talks held here last week, it transpires that talks were of general nature and dealt with ideologies held by each of them on current international and imperialistic happenings in various parts of the world.

It is understood that not having been quite sure of the possibility of meeting Pandit Nehru, Lord Lothian had no particular plans made before leaving London as to what specific problems of Indian Politics he would discuss with Pandit Nehru, with any degree of bearing on the future plans of British statesman with regard to India.

Even so, it appears that the tenaciously held conceptions of Lord Lothian about "the integrity of British Commonwealth" and the scheme of "Federated Indian States and British Provinces of India" have proved a stumbling block to any material profit coming out of their meeting.

Congressmen here attach no significance or importance to this meeting.—United Press.

Mr. S. N. Angadi Joins Congress

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, (By Mail).

Announcing his decision to join the Indian National Congress, along with the renunciation of his title of Rao Bahadur, Mr. S.N. Angadi, ex-M.L.C., and a prominent Non-Brahmin Lingayat leader of Belgaum, in a statement says:

"The public is aware that I have decided to join the Congress. For reasons which I need not disclose, I could not join it earlier. But let me assure the public, that the internal urge was there. It is courage that is the sheet-anchor of liberty and freedom. Take it away freedom will be lost to any nation, in no time. Congress is the only organisation, which has developed sufficient courage for winning freedom. The more we acquiesce in the loss of freedom the more apathetic and helpless we become Our mother country has been long wallowing in the mud of slavery, and we have become so slavish, that, we almost run to meet our chains. The only way to shake off our slavery and slavisn mentality is to join Congress. I am, therefore, joining it. I should not forget to mention, that the famous letters of Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande hastened my decision. I am extremely grateful to him".

Contrasts In Spain

Fascist And Republican Territories

(From A Special Correspondent)

The regime existing in the fascist zone of Spain is a continuation of that system of tyranny and crime which existed throughout Spain prior to the 16th of February, when the Republic was established. The semi-feudal classes, the church, the army and the great capitalists have not only got back their century-old privileges, but have added to them further privileges. The dark days of despotism have come again.

The power of the Burgos junta, supported by the army and the church, is at the service of the big capitalists and big landowners. One of the first measures was to cancel the legislation favourable to the peasants and agricultural labourers. The laws protecting the rights of tenants have disappeared, together with the laws concerning the working day of agricultural labourers and the laws protecting agricultural labourers and their organisations. The working day, beginning at sunrise and ending with darkness, has been re-introduced: wages are deduced to starvation level, and juvenile as well as adult peasants and agricultural workers are being pressed into the army by main force.

EXTORTION BY CAPITALISTS.

The middle classes, the business men, the small tradesmen, the intellectuals, the workers all live under the same terror. The small tradesmen and manufacturers suffer from the extortions of big capitalists.

Hitler and Mussolini share power with Franco. In some regions they have their own governors. Thus Conte Rossi until quite recently was plenipotentiary military governor of Majorca and responsible to Mussolini alone. The German Ambassador in Salamanca has unlimited powers throughout the rebel territory, powers which extend even to military operations on which he decides jointly with the German General Staff.

The natural resources of the country have been put entirely into the hands of foreigners. Germans exploit the iron-ore mines of Morocco and of the Basque country. Italians hold the coal mines of the Asturias and the olive groves of Andalusia. The suggestions brought back to Mussolini from Berlin last summer by Count Ciano included a concrete plan of distribution of the natural resources of Spain. At that time Count Ciano proposed that a rapid "big push" be made towards Pozoblanco in order to gain possession of the mercury mines of Almaden, and thus to compensate Italy for the seizure by the Germans of the iron-ore of Morocco and Euzkadi. In these circumstances rebel Spain must be regarded as a semi-colonial country.

CONTRADICTION OF IMPERIALISM

In the political field the antagonisms between the Phalangists and Traditionalists have led to bloody clashes. In Pamplona, Saragossa, and even at the front, there have been shooting affrays. The foreign fascists are also at loggerheads among themselves. Such are the inevitable contradictions of imperialism. Within a system so full of contradictions and antagonisms, the establishment of a stable and durable state is an impossibility. If all Spain were to be subjected to such a regime, she would sink into barbarism, misery and ruin.

Let us now consider the Spanish Government's own territory. For the first time in history the Spanish people has established a stable and truly democratic regime. The great lords, with their hereditary privilege of ruling and exploiting the workers, have ceased to exist. Their factories, their land, their banks are now in the hands of the workers and peasants, in the hands of the People's Front Government. The machinery of oppression has been broken up. The armed forces of the State no longer serve a privileged caste, but the people. The domination of the church has disappeared from political life. The Republic has given a new culture to our people thirsting for knowledge, and has opened to it new vistas.

The People's Front is a fighting organisation against fascism, against their own traditional oppressors and against the foreign invaders. It is a policy, a programme, and a platform for the realisation of their demands; it is an organism uniting all anti-fascist forces: it is a necessity which everyone understands

"Will-o'-the-Wisp" Of Hindu-Muslim Unity

SAVARKAR ON NEED OF "SANGATHAN" MOVEMENT

In the course of his Presidential address at the Nineteenth Session of Hindu Mahasabha held at Ahmedabad to-day Sjt. Vinayak Savarkar, said:—

"Everyone who regards and claims this Bharatbhoomi from the Indus to the Seas as his Father-land and Holyland is a Hindu". That it is rather loose to say that any person professing any religion of Indian origin is a Hindu. Because that is only one aspect of Hindutva.

HINDUS ARE A NATION

Some may cavil at the position I have taken that the Hindu Mahasabha as I understand its mission, is pre-eminently a national body and challenge me—"How the Hindus who differ so much amongst themselves in every detail of life could at all be called a nation as such?" To them my reply is that no people on the earth are so homogeneous as to present perfect uniformity in language, culture, race and religion.

Some of our well-meaning but unthinking section of Indian patriots who look down upon the Mahasabha as a communal, narrow and anti-Indian body only because it represents Hindudom and tries to protect its just rights; forget the fact that communal and parochial are only relative terms and do not by themselves imply a condemnation or curse. Are not they themselves who swear by the name of Indian Nationalism in season and out of season liable to the same charge of parochialness? If the Mahasabha represents the Hindu nation only, they claim to represent the Indian Nation alone. But is not the concept of an Indian Nation itself a parochial conception in relation to Human State?

But, if it is said in justification of Indian Patriotism that the people who populate India are more akin to each other bound by the ties of a common ancestry, language, culture, history, etc., than they are to any other people outside India and therefore we Indians feel it our first duty to protect our Nation from the political domination and aggression of other non-Indian nations, then, the same reason could be adduced to justify the Hindu Sanghatan Movement as well.

So far as Swarajya in this right sense is concerned the Hindus have ever been in the forefront in the movement and struggle for Indian Independence, and founding an united Indian State. It is they who first dreamt of an united Indian State. It is the Hindus again who have been by their sacrifices and struggle brought it within the scope of practical politics of to-day.

"UNITY-HANKERS

When will our unity-hankers understand that the real question at the root of this Muslim displeasure is not a word here or a song there. We would have sacrificed a dozen songs or a hundred words of our own free will if thereby we could really contribute to the unity and solidarity of Hindustan. But we know the question is not so simple as that. It is the strife of different cultures and races and nations and these trifles are but the passing and outward systems of this malady deep seated in the Muslim mind. They want to brand the forehead of Hindudom and other non-Muslim sections in Hindustan with a stamp of self-humiliation and Muslim domination and we Hindus are not going to tolerate it any longer not only in the interests of Hindudom alone but even in the interest of Indian nation as well.

FORMULA OF UNITY

Let the Hindus remember that the real cause of this mischief is nothing else but the hankering of the Hindus after the Will-o-the-Wisp of a Hindu-Moslem unity. The day we gave the Mahomedans to understand that Swaraj could not be won unless and until the Mahomedans obliged the Hindus by making a common cause with them, that day we rendered an honourable unity impossible. When an overwhelming majority in a country goes on its knees before a minority so antagonistic as the Muslims, imploring them to lend a helping hand and assures it that otherwise their major community is doomed to death it would be a wonder if that minor community does not sell their assistance at the higher bidder possible, does not hasten the doom of the major community and aim to establish their own political suzerainty in the land. The only threat that the Muslims always hold before the Hindus is to the effect that they would not join the Hindus in the struggle for Indian freedom unless their anti-national and fanatical demands are granted on the spot. Henceforth the Hindu formula for Hindu-Muslim unity is only this; "If you come, with you; if you don't without you, and if you oppose, in spite of you the Hindus will continue to fight for their national freedom as best as they can".

"I warn the Hindus that the Muslims are likely to prove dangerous to our Hindu nation and that the existence of common Indian State even if and when England goes out. Let us not be stone-blind to the fact that they as a community still continue to cherish fanatical designs to establish a Muslim rule in India. Let us work for harmony, let us hope for the best, but let us be on our guard! A Muslim is often found to cherish an extra-territorial allegiance, is moved more by events in Palestine than what concerns India as a nation, worries himself more about the well-being of the Arabs than the well-being of his neighbours and countrymen in India. Thousands of Muslims could be found conspiring with the Turkish Khilafatists and Afghans with the object of bringing about a foreign invasion of India if but a Muslim rule could thus be established in the land.

"Fortunately for the Hindus Mr. Jinnah and the Muslim Leaguers have deliberately disclosed their real intentions this year at the Lucknow session of the Muslim League more authoritatively, more frankly and even more blastantly than they used to do before. I thank them for it. An open enemy is safer than a suspicious friend in dealing with him. Their resolutions at Lucknow are in fact no news to us. But up to this time the onus of proving the existence of the Muslim anti-national attitude and their Pan-Islamic ambitions more or less lay on the Hindus. But now we need do no more than point out to the authoritative speeches and resolutions of the League delivered and passed at the Lucknow session to explain the anti-Hindu, anti-Indian and extra-territorial designs of the Muslims. They want the unalloyed Urdu to be raised to the position of the national tongue of the Indian State.

"The Muslims will not tolerate the "Vande Mataram" song. The poor unity-hankerers among the Hindus hastened to cut it short but the Muslims will not tolerate even the piece cut to order". Referring to Mr. Fazlul Huque's speech Mr. Savarkar said, "If he ever does persecute our Bengal Hindus, then let him not forget that we Hindus also can in Maharashtra and elsewhere deal out to his comrades the same treatment, measure for measure, full to the brim and well-shaken."

FRENCH PREMIER'S RECEPTION IN YUGOSLAVIA

Democratic Forces Against Fascist Powers

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The United Opposition, which has lately formed from among the Serb and Croat democrats in Yugoslavia against the dictatorship of the Regent Prince Paul, threatens the Government with serious revolt. The Premier Stoyedinevich has recently healed the long-standing breach with Fascist Italy, and for all practical purposes brought Yugoslavia away from the Little Entente into the ranks of the Fascist Powers.

This policy has incurred the most bitter opposition among the freedom-loving peasants and students throughout the country. At first it expressed itself against the Concordat with the Vatican, which provoked serious riots in which several Bishops of the native Church were killed by the police.

Now it is directed against the Italian alliance just concluded, and for the old French alliance which stands to the people for peace, anti-Fascist and democracy. When the French Foreign Minister, Delbos, arrived in Belgrade in the course of his recent European tour, he was greeted with violent demonstrations of affection by huge crowds, who were brutally dispersed by the police, a girl being killed. The weakness of the Fascist bloc, which thus extends itself on the surface while being hated beneath, is thus exposed.

Ramdas Pantulu To Watch Debt Relief Bill

MADRAS, December 31.

The Madras Provincial Agriculturists' Conference which met on Wednesday last resumed its sitting to-day and appointed a standing committee with Mr. Ramdas Pantulu as President to take necessary action in connection with the Agriculturist Debt Relief Bill in all its stages. The conference meets to-morrow again to consider the select committee's report. —A.P.

CALCUTTA MEMONS' ADDRESS TO MR. JINNAH

(From A Correspondent)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

The Memon community of Calcutta presented an address of welcome to Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the Albert Hall, Seth Adamji Haji Dawood presiding. The Hon. Mr. Fazlul Haque and some other Ministers were present.

The address expressed satisfaction for the lead Mr. Jinnah had given to Muslims of India at the Lucknow session of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah, in turn expressed satisfaction at the appreciation of the Calcutta Memons, Khojas, Bohras and other Muslims for what he was doing. He said the policy of Muslim League was calculated to benefit not Indian Muslims only but all Indians, because it was based on "justice, honesty and fairplay".

Party To Prince Aly Khan

On Thursday Major Ali Mahomed Mecklai, a prominent businessman of Bombay gave an "At Home" at his residence "Mecklai Mansion", in honour of their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Aly Khan.

Five hundred guests attended the function.

The host, Major Mecklai presented to His Serene Highness a list of the volunteers and workers who had helped in the children's picnic party of Sunday last. But as the latter was still limping from the sprain in the leg he had received recently, Princess Aly Khan went round the grounds to meet the different volunteers and workers at the different tables.

Throughout the "At Home" party, H. H. The Agha Khan's Boy Scouts Band was in attendance.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Aly Khan will be leaving in the beginning of next week for Karachi where most probably they will fly to Syria.

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From Accross The Seas

GLEANINGS FROM THE WORLD PRESS

(From Our London Correspondent).

Among the few jokes which have cheered the gloomy Paris sojourn of the Duke of Windsor, following the cancellation of his American trip, has been the discovery that the principal mine which the Nazis showed him on his recent tour in Germany, as a model of Nazi care and efficiency, was in fact owned, fitted and operated by a French firm.

The housing scheme surrounding it was established under the Weimer Republic, leaving practically nothing by way of Nazi achievement except the Brownshirt Guards. It is believed that several similar revelations of how he was tricked while in Germany have considerably modified his views on Nazism.

Spanish Republican Anthem

A few days ago a correspondent was trying to find a gramophone firm who could supply him with a record of the Spanish Republican Anthem, the "Hymno de Riego".

At one place he tried (it was Parlophone) a girl told him they could get him one within three weeks. He asked her: "Why so long?"

She said she would have to order it from, of all place, Berlin.

And then she wondered why the correspondent laughed.

Magician's "Props" Burnt

Five tons of magician's 'props' worth £5,000 were burned in a huge bonfire in a Brixton, London, contractor's yard recently.

They were the costumes, scenery and tricks of Hindu illusionist Linga Singh, who died after performing at West Bromwich against his doctor's orders.

"Destroy my costumes and burn my tricks, for they are mine and must not survive me", he murmured to his French wife, Mrs. Charlotte Singh, as he was dying. Faithful to his last wish, his wife arranged for the bonfire. She had hoped to supervise this last rite to her husband's memory, but at the last moment could not go because her dentist son was ill.

Miss Lakshmi, pretty and dark-haired, Linga Singh's leading lady, took her place. "Mrs. Singh is a very dear friend of mine", she said. "She sent me because she knew I would carry out this service faithfully. He was a wonderful man."

Tears were in Miss Lakshmi's eyes as beautiful silks, mask ropes for the famous Indian rope trick, were hurled into the flames.

Mrs. Singh, waiting sorrowfully at her home, Priory Park Road, Maida Vale, told Press men: "I am very sad at not being able to be there. But I could not leave my son."

* * *

From an article in the "News Chronicle":—

I was talking to a man the other day who said that most women don't really know their own good points—or their bad ones.

He suggested that it would be a good thing if every woman retired to her bedroom occasionally and just simply stared at herself in the looking-glass for half an hour.

From "Chorley Guardian":—

A protest against the employment of married women teachers in schools was made by Mr. J. P. Cronin at the adjourned monthly meeting of the Chorley Division Trades Council on Wednesday.

Mr. Cronin said the system of employing married women teachers was gradually becoming the cause of a suppressed scandal in the town. In his opinion it was a social evil, bordering on the indecent. To ask parents to send babies of three and four years to schools staffed by this class of teachers was not only an insult but a lowering of the dignity of motherhood.

From the "Sunday Times":—

Mr. A. H. Hill, inspector of London special schools, said that there were firms in London making standard articles who made a point of employing mentally defective girls. "It has been found that secondary school and well-educated girls are less efficient than abnormal girls", he added. "The girl who is well educated gets bored with doing the same thing over and over again and her mind begins to wander. Mentally defective girls make steady employees in a monotonous job and employers are glad to have them.

A letter in "Sunday Referee": A gipsy woman came to me as I was hanging my washing out and asked me for a piece of flannelette for a baby.

I gave it to her, and she said: "What warmth you bring to this baby shall be given back to you before many moons pass by."

My husband has just been to a whist drive and he won a lovely elderdown.

* * *

From the "East Anglian Times": Sheriff Wilton, at Hamilton on Wednesday, advocated the use of coarse castor oil as an alternative to birching in respect of dealing with the wave of juvenile crime.

The Sheriff was dealing with a boy who had stolen cigarettes from motor cars and who has previous convictions. On being told that the father of the boy would prefer him being birched than being sent to an approved school, Sheriff Wilton observed that he was rather against birching. "I think it often has the opposite effect from that intended", he said. "A dose of coarse castor oil has proved effective in Italy. I think it ought to be tried here."

From a letter to Mr. Victor Gollancz:—

"Please register me as a member of the Left Book Club. I am a Conservative but intelligent."

* * *

Nazis To Visit Iran

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A Nazi propaganda tour in Iran is shortly to take place. It will be conducted by Baldur von Schirach, notorious leader of the Hitler youth, and a number of his close associates. Lectures and agitational speeches advocating Nazism have been arranged in Teheran and all the principal cities.

The German colony of Iran has already made extensive preparations for the visit. This visit follows a number of others to Iran by prominent Nazis which began last year with the coming of Dr. Schacht, President of the Reichstag, and was followed by a tour of the son of Marshal von Blomberg, Nazi War Minister.

It is obvious that the Schirach visit is intended to be a demonstration of German-Iranian rapprochement. But the tour may very well give entirely opposite results.

BERLIN, (By Air Mail.)

The German Ministry of Economics was formally taken over on Tuesday, November 30, by General Goering in his capacity of Commissioner for the Four-Year Self-Sufficiency Plan. In an address to officials and employees he described Dr. Schacht, the retiring Minister, as "not only the greatest economist in Germany, but the greatest in the world."

There would, declared the General, be no change of policy under the new regime. The most important changes would be in personnel. In the interest of coordination he intended to introduce many of his subordinates in the Four-Years Plan organisation to posts in the Ministry, but the officials displaced would be given work elsewhere. General Goering said that Herr Funk, the new Minister, who was not present, would assume direct control of the Ministry on January 15. He made it clear, however, that the final authority would remain in his own hands.

Cairo to confirm the recent establishment of an independent Coppic Church for Italian East Africa.

The Abuna Abraham has been made Patriarch, and he created three new bishops and three suffragan bishops at a service in St. George's Cathedral attended by Marshal Graziani and prominent Italians. Afterwards they were taken in procession through Addis Ababa heavily guarded by troops with machine-guns, while detectives mingled with the crowds to prevent hostile demonstrations. Posters informed the populace of the change and threatened imprisonment to opponents.

The Italians have not yet made any official announcement to the Egyptian Government or to the Patriarchate.

* * *

A Peer's son is drilling in the ranks of the London Irish Territorials. He is Viscount Stopford, 29-year-old heir of the Earl of Courtown.

He is not serving as a private. He has a commission and has recently joined the regiment. With other new officers he was attached to Captain J. R. J. Macnamara's company. Lord Stopford is on the staff of Imperial Chemical Industries. He comes of an old Irish family. His father is seventh Earl of Courtown, created in 1862, but he sits in the House of Lords as Lord Stalteresford, which is a British title. Courtown is an Irish Peerage.

Captain J. R. J. Macnamara, to whose company Lord Stopford is attached, is Conservative M. P. for Chelmsford and one of the most enthusiastic Territorial officers in the House of Commons. He has invited as one of his guests to the London Irish dinner—to be held in three drill-halls—the head door-keeper of the House of Commons, Mr. W. MacDonald.

Mr. MacDonald is an important functionary. He occupies a hooded chair at the entrance to the Chamber, and no one must pass him and his assistant (sitting on another chair opposite) unless he is a member, an official a Peer, or has a ticket for a special gallery. No one does.

Mr. MacDonald also keeps the official snuff-box of the Commons. It is a ritual for members to take snuff from him. Mr. Churchill is one of his most regular visitors.

* * *

Mr. Neville Chamberlain has a wit that he lies to display occasionally. He did so when he asked for notice of a supplementary question in the House.

"But it goes to the whole root of my first question", protested the unlucky M. P.

"It may go to the root—but it hasn't appeared above ground yet!" retorted the Prime Minister, and laughed like anything.

* * *

FROM THE "OBSERVER" LONDON:

Mr. Duncan is one of the most conscientious of M. P.s for he is a keen sportsman, and his heart is often on the moors of his native Scotland when his body is perforce at Westminster.

FROM THE "EVENING STANDARD".

Mr. Justice Langton (to the witness): Would you say that in any sense Mr. Bohrmann was eccentric?

The witness: Yes, a little. I knew he was not interested in sport—football, golf. The latest rugger match was of no use to him whatever. He was "indoor" man, and I suppose, unusual to that extent.

'SUNDAY CHRONICLE": A witness said that he was sitting on the wall at the time waiting for an accident to happen when he saw Blowes come round the corner and crash into a bank. His companion who was following also crashed. T. C. Cimmons said that usually a number of people were sitting on the bridge to see the accidents.

THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH" ADVERTISEMENT: Wanted, Boy with some knowledge of Fish and Poultry: one saved preperred: Wages 10s.

A Writer in the "EVENING STANDARD": The unemployment dole has had the effect of making this country (Great Britain) far too comfortable for too many people, and the continuous reinforcement of British peple overseas has subsidised in consequence.

Roosevelt To Be President For Third Time

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT)

A Dutch journalist, M. Hansen, of "Het Vaderland", has been imprisoned in the Hague for refusing to give evidence in a case connected with the proceedings of a secret municipal meeting which were reported in that newspaper.

The journalist refused to mention the name of his informant on the ground of professional secrecy.

* * *

A few months ago the possibility of that Mr. Roosevelt might aspire to a third term as President and secure election was widely credited.

Informed opinion in the United States does not take that view now. Even if Mr. Roosevelt himself were prepared to consider such a departure from Presidential tradition, it is highly unlikely that he could secure the Democratic Party's nomination. And, if he were so surprisingly fortunate as to get the nomination, he would still be certain of defeat at the Presidential election.

* * *

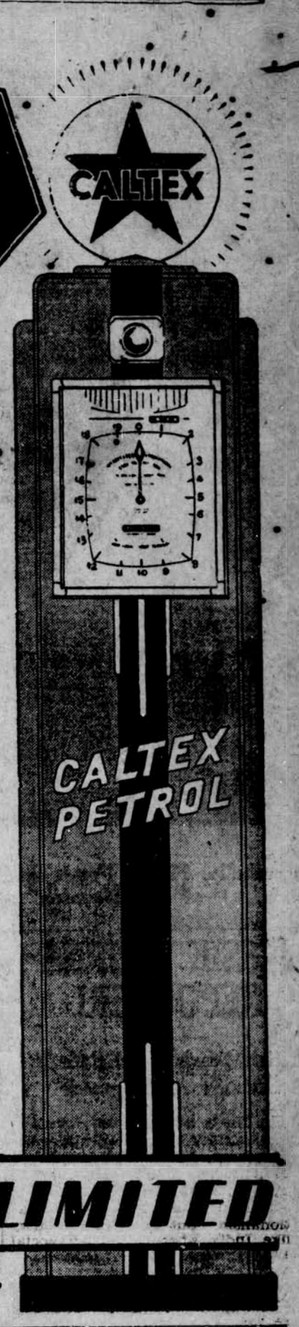
Although the report from the Egyptian Consul in Addis Ababa to the Egyptian Government, received there recently has not been made public, it is understood in

Dacoities In Patiala

PATIALA, Dec. 30.

Two dacoities are reported to have been committed within the jurisdiction of Sunam Police Station.

It is stated that the house of money-lender of village Sangitpura was raided by armed dacoits who made good their escape without any resistance with a large booty. The very next day the gang raided the house of another Shahukar of village Gidarpani and escaped with property of considerable value.—United Press.



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CONDEMNATION OF STALIN REGIME

Gen. Krivitski's Open Letter

PARIS, (By Air Mail).

General Krivitski, one of the leaders of the Russian Army, who for some years has been chief Inspector of Military contracts abroad, has refused to return to Moscow. He gives the reason for his decision in the following open letter:—

"For 18 years I faithfully and conscientiously served the Bolshevik Party and the Soviet authority, being firmly convinced that at the same time I was serving the cause of the October revolution and the interests of the entire working class. The latest events, however, have convinced me that the policy of the Stalin Government is not only continually tending more and more against the interests of the Soviet Federation, but also against those of the whole labour movement.

"In the Moscow trials, especially in the secret trials, the representatives of the Soviet Old Guard have been condemned as spies and agents of the Gestapo (German Secret Police). Stalin has not even hesitated to decapitate the Red Army, and has ordered the execution of the best and most talented leaders.

"He has accused them of treason, but in reality it is precisely his policy which is undermining the military power of the U.S.S.R., its national defences and its finest achievements in all departments of Soviet constructions.

"Every fresh case, every fresh shooting, has shaken my faith more deeply. I have sufficient sources of information to know how the trials are being got up and innocent people are being killed. By remaining abroad I hope to assist in the rehabilitation of the tens of thousands of so-called spies, who in reality are the most devoted fighters for the cause of the working classes."

Gen. Krivitski professes to have evidence that the Narkomvnudal, the Soviet secret police, has put a price on his head. He is remaining in France but his place of residence is being kept Secret.—United Press.

HOW HE ESCAPED LYNCHING

Walter White's Colourful Account

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

How he narrowly escaped lynching has just been revealed here by Mr. Walter White, Negro Secretary of the National Association for the advancement of coloured people—the man behind warner-vanuys' anti-lynching bill which has now reached the senate.

Once as his train drew up near a small town in Arkansas, the attendant whispered to him "You are going to miss the fun if you go on." "What fun?" asked Mr. White.

"Haven't you heard?" whispered the conductor, with a cautious glance around "There's a yellow nigger from up North who has been passing for a white down here. They know where he is and they're going to pull him out of his hotel this afternoon and string him up.

"You have got still time to see the fun,—there's later train this evening."

White kept on the train. He himself was the "Yellow nigger passing for a white" that the lynchers were after.

He had been investigating the riots in Phillips county in which 26 negroes were reported killed and mor than 100 missing in October 1919.

Posing as a white man, White has investigated 41 lynchings at eight race-riots, and has talked with the lynchers in many cases. He has devoted 16 of his 44 years to the anti-lynching crusade, and has narrowly escaped death on many occasions.

In 1921, while investigating the killing of 200 people (150 of them negroes) at Tulsa, Oklahoma, a group of white terrorists hauled him out of bed. "What nigger are you looking for?" Mr. White said.

"Any nigger," they replied looking at him meaningly. "The boys just want to have some fun, so we are going to shoot up a few niggers—if we can find any."

Luckily all the niggers had gone into hiding.

Mr. White has written two books —"Judge Lynch—Rope and Faggot" and "The Fire and the Flint."

His life efforts are at last being crowned with success.—United Press.

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PROGRAMME OF PEASANT PROCESSION

Big Rally Expected At Azad Maidan On Jan. 10

The President and office-bearers of the Backward Peasant Labour Association have issued the following:—

In order to remind the ministry of its pledges and to bring pressure on it to get them implemented it is decided to organise a march of the peasants in certain districts to the Legislative Assembly hall on January 10, the opening day of the session.

All the workers in the interest of peasants are requested to form taluka and village committees, to prepare banners regarding their demands and to organise rehearsal processions in their own villages. On 9th January they should observe complete hartal and awaken people to take part in next day's procession by means of meetings etc.

On 10th January local leaders of different talukas are asked to meet in Indira Villa, Hindu Colony Dadar at 8 a.m. From here a procession will be taken out to go along Parel Road etc. to meet at Azad Maidan. Those coming from various districts are asked to join the procession at Azad Maidan, at 9 a.m.

Musicals For New Year

Annabella, Henry Fonda and Leslie Banks in "Wings of The Morning" (Broadway.)

JESSIE TURNS REPORTER!

British Star's New Role In Comedy At Excelsior

With Barry Mackay, the star's former partner in "Evergreen" as leading man, "Gangway" (at Excelsior) provides Jessie Matthews with exceptional opportunities to display her already well-known singing and dancing talents, and also gives her scope for her own particular gift of infectious humour and joyous spirits.

The story shows Jessie Matthews as a budding young newspaper reporter given her first chance to bring back a scoop—and the development deals with her subsequent adventures while trying to obtain by guile the diary of a film star with a past.

She finally finds herself on board a steamer heading for America, having in the meantime fallen under suspicion of being a notorious jewel thief, with Barry Mackay, who portrays a zealous young police inspector, hot on her trail in an agony of duty deferred by love.

DANCING FOR LIFE!

The highlight of the film occurs when the star, having arrived in the States, is promptly whisked off to a gangster's headquarters—for the crooks believe her to be a partner in crime—and there, after being submitted to a bombardment of bullets which she manages to ward off with the aid of an upturned table, she is forced to dance for her life while twelve gunmen blaze away at her.

THE WEEK'S PICTURE PARADE

Dietrich, Crawford And A Host Of Musicals

CAPITOL: "Music For Madame", featuring Nino Martini, Musical romance. (First run).

EDWARD: "Gay Desperado", featuring Nino Martini, Musical romance. (Revival).

EXCELSIOR: "Gangway", starring Jessie Mathews. Musical comedy. (First run).

NEW EMPIRE: "Angel" starring Marlene Dietrich. Problem play presenting eternal triangle with a new twist. (First run).

PALACE: "Way Out West", starring Laurel and Hardy. Hilarious comedy. (Revival).

PATHE: "Life of Emile Zola", starring Paul Muni. Outstanding biographical film. (Second week).

REGAL: "Ali Baba Goes To Town", starring Eddie Cantor. Hilarious musical comedy. (First run).

WELLINGTON: "The Bride Wore Red", starring Joan Crawford. Romantic Triangle Drama. (First run).

Jessie Mathews And Barry Mackey in "Gangway" (Excelsior).

"LIFE OF EMILE ZOLA" IS

Object Lesson For Indian Producers

Paul Muni's Characterisation Of Great French Writer Is Work Of Genius

(By Our Film Critic)

I went to see Paul Muni at the Pathe. I saw the picture through. I saw it again. And yet I did not see Paul Muni. I only saw Emile Zola—the starving young journalist fighting for bare existence in a Paris attic, aflame with a youthful spirit of revolt against the obscurantism of the age; the successful author with a mighty pen, swaying the emotions of a whole people; the satisfied, plump and "successful" plutocrat; and, then, the old fighter again, reawakened, standing upright against the howling mob as well as the persecution of the State, refusing to compromise with injustice to the last. I saw Zola, the champion of civil liberty, and heard his classic indictment of the mighty lords of the French

Joseph Schildkraut (Dreyfus)

army. Of all men, he was the one who dared to tell the truth. And as he stood there, slightly stooped by age but refusing to bow before the power of the state, he was the symbol of revolt—revolt against unjust Government, revolt against an unthinkable mob, revolt against false notions of prestige and patriotism.

I saw Zola in all the various phases of his eventful life. But, as I said before, I did not see Paul Muni. And that is the full measure of his great success in "The Life of Emile Zola."

Muni At His Best

It is an oft-repeated truism that the true test of dramatic talent is to merge one's personality with that of the character one plays. And yet how many of our screen gods and goddesses (both foreign and Indian) can stand upto that test? Few. It is always pretty this or handsome that whom we see in all their films. And even certain character actors are guilty of super-imposing their personality over that of the role they play. With Paul Muni it is different. He is what his role demands him to be. And in "The Life of Emile Zola" he is Zola. Not for a moment do we think of the man who is playing that role. We are concerned only with the French author, living his life, sympathising with him, feeling elated with him, fighting with him. We mark what he does, we ponder over what he says. With him we, too, feel within us the spirit of revolt. Can an actor achieve more?

Paul Muni as the young Zola

This film is without doubt the finest thing done by Paul Muni. It puts him once again right at the top. We salute him, the first gentleman of the screen!

Even if this film had nothing else in it except Paul Muni it would be a top-notcher. But it has much more. There is, for instance, Joseph Schildkraut who gives a most convincing and moving characterization of Dreyfus, the victim of the scandal roused Zola to the defence of an unknown man. Since he played a rather goody-goody role in "Show Boat" this man has grown into a fine actor, indeed. who plays Nana, the courtesan whose name Zola immortalized, is another notable member of the cast. And lastly one may mention the man who played Zola's Defence Counsel. But for him that court-scene would have been hopelessly boring. Incidentally wishes so much of film footage had not been wasted on showing the petty and rather confusing intrigues of the army high command for it side-tracked the main issue of the story—which was, of course, Zola!

Erin O'Brien-Moore (Nana)

Lesson For India

Apart from its perfect treatment and a high technical standard, "The Life of Emile Zola" should serve as an object-lesson to the Indian film producers who refuse to stray from the beaten track of conventional romances. Here is a film with hardly any romance in it. It is the story of a fat old man fighting for justice and truth. And yet a vigorous treatment (no attempt at white-washing the guilty forces of reaction!) and intelligent direction has turned it into a great and successful film. It is films like "The Good Earth" and "The Life of Emile Zola" that we want. When shall we get them?

Glamorous Marlene Dietrich in "Angel" (New Empire).

LAUREL AND HARDY AT PALACE

The Merry Pair Go West In "Way Out West"

When Laurel and Hardy sing a duet with variations, preceded by a swing dance of the gay 90's vintage, in the Hal Roach-M-G-M feature length, comedy, "Way Out West," which has been revived at the Palace this week, it represents the most hilariously funny entertainment this team of comics have presented during the more than ten years they have been together on the screen.

Sad-faced Stan and pompous-jolly Oliver are a riot of fun from the time they enter the picture across a desert stream with their trick donkey until their fade-out crossing the stream on the way back. It is their first Western, and the boys whoop it up as a pair of "tenderheel" prospectors trying to do a good deed in delivering a gold mine deed, only to end up in a series of misdeeds.

(Other Cinema News On Page 11)

WHOLE SERIAL SHOWS

During this week there will be extra morning shows at the Palace on Saturday, 1st and Sunday, 2nd for the full exhibition of "The Galloping Ghost," Mascot's breath-taking serial starring the world's greatest football player and athlete, Harold Red Grange.

SINGING STAR AS "GAY DESPERADO"

Nino Martini In Musical Comedy At Edward

Nino Martini, world famous singing star of radio, opera and films, comes to the Edward this week in Pickford-Lasky's sparkling romance, "The Gay Desperado" with Ida Lupino and Leo Carrillo in the supporting cast. A gay and colourful romance laid below the Rio Grande, this second offering of the newly formed Mary Pickford-Jesse L. Lasky producing company discards the conventional plot formula for films starring famous singers and presents a thrill-packed, action-filled, fast-moving film story.

A scene from the musical comedy "Music For Madame" (Capitol.)

CINDERELLA UP-TO-DATE!

Joan Crawford In "Bride Wore Red" At Wellington

Joan Crawford again demonstrates her artistry in "The Bride Wore Red" which opened yesterday at the Wellington, presenting the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer adaptation of Ferene Molnar's stage hit. With the lovely star are her distinguished actor-husband Franchot Tone and Robert Young in romantic competition. Others in the cast whose performances are noteworthy are Reginald Owen and Billie Burke Lynne Carver, George Zucco and Dickie Moore.

The story describes the dramatic adventures of a charming girl who rose from poverty to wealth, and then gained love. It is, of course, Cinderella up-to-date. Joan Crawford handles the part with her usual finesse. The director is Dorothy Arguer. Hollywood's only woman megaphonist. Settings for "The Bride Wore Red" offer unusual scenic effects. The gay night life of Trieste's cosmopolitan waterfront, brings a new and invigorating locale. In contrast much of the action is filled 10,000 feet up amongst snow-capped peaks, showing majestic mountain scenery. Joan Crawford's gowns in this picture are very exquisite.

STRIFE-TORN ON SCREEN SPAIN

"Wings Of Morning" Starring Annabella At Broadway

The flaming romance of a lovely fugitive fleeing from strife-torn Spain, "Wings Of The Morning". Twentieth Century-Fox releases now showing as a new year attraction at The Broadway, Kingsway, Dadar, introduces a new and exciting screen personality in Annabella, starred with Henry Fonda and Leslie Banks in the film, which presents the world-famous tenor, John McCormack.

Brought to the screen in technicolour, "Wings of the Morning" provides a thrilling mixture of drama, spectacle and surprise, including the spectacular changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, home of English Kings, and the most sensational Derby ever run, with Jockey Steve Donoghue riding his most thrilling race.

Breath taking in its sweeping drama the film acquires a new beauty through its technicolour.

Laughing At Hollywood

"Music For Madame", Gay Musical At Capitol

Weaving a gay romance for the glorious voice of Nino Martini, "Music for Madame" opening to-day at the Capitol Theatre is sure to prove to be one of the screen's most delightful musical offerings. Joan Fontaine is featured opposite Martini. With a fine cast and deftly-turned story, and enhanced with songs that range from operatic selections to modern ballads, the picture promises to make the noted Italian singer even more of a screen favourite than his former films "Here's To Romance and "The Gay Desperado."

ROBBERY AND ROMANCE.

Hollywood forms the setting of the story. Martini a penniless but confident young singer, arrives in the film capital determined to achieve fame. Unfortunately, his debut becomes a misadventure. He is made the innocent tool of a band of crooks, who commit a daring robbery during a wedding reception at a producer's home while Martini is singing. Unable to clear himself, and fearing both the crooks and the police, the singer is involved in complications and a tender romance. Ultimately Martini is vindicated, but not until after an unique "Radio Duel" and a concert in the world-famous Hollywood Bowl, both of which afford him opportunities to charm screen patrons with the magic of his voice.

Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone in "The Bride Wore Red"

INDIANS' GOOD BEGINNING IN THIRD VENTURE

Continued From Page 20)

Gover, Wellard, Worthington, Langridge, Hardstaff, Pope, McCorkelland Edrich.

Merchant again won the toss and opened for India. The attendance then was 10,000.

For the first time in this "test" series Merchant stood down from number one giving that honour to Mushtaq Ali who opened with Hindlekar to the bowling of Gover and Wellard. Gover had three slips and Worthington at gully, two shortlegs, as at Bombay, though at slightly greater distance from the wicket and a deep fine-leg, Wellard's field was similar, though he had an extra fineleg, namely, Gover right in the line of Mushtaq Ali's pet shot.

The Indore player started brilliantly, his second scoring stroke bringing him a three to deep on. Hindlekar scored the first four when he legglided Gover to the boundary in his second over and in Gover's third Mushtaq nearly hooked a vicious bumper straight to Gibb at deep fine-leg. The ball rose shoulder high and Mushtaq's unintentional hit fell short of Gibb by a few yards.

RUNS IN SINGLES.

Runs came in easy singles, Mushtaq frequently refusing a second run—he was run out twice in one match in the Pentangular recently.

After 20 had been reached in 20 minutes Hindlekar gave an easy catch to Edrich at short-leg. (24-1-10).

Mushtaq Ali was joined by Mankad. After the most encouraging start the loss of Hindlekar operated as a damper and the batting was extra cautious. This was accentuated when a couple of overs later, Edrich at first slip dropped Mushtaq Ali off Wellard. It was a widish change, which Edrich missed at the second attempt. Mushtaq's score then was 16.

The first hour's play produced only 40 runs and then a double change was made, Pope replacing Wellard and Langridge taking over from Gover.

Pope consistently bowled to leg stump. Mankad rather than run the risk of getting out l-b-w stopped across and hooked him brilliantly to the boundary twice in one over and on the third occasion in the same over a boundary bye resulted when he missed the stroke completely. The first of these hits was a brilliant one and was made off a good length ball.

In Pope's next over Mankad again hit him in the same manner to the boundary, Yardley just falling to save a four.

MANKAD AGGRESSIVE

These hits together with the superb cut to boundary off the Derby bowler enabled Mankad to leave Mushtaq behind at 30, although the latter had a lead of fourteen when the Jamnagar man came in.

On the whole Mankad to-day was batting more aggressively than he has done in any innings he has hitherto played against the tourists, all his former timidity having been shaken off.

Incidentally he was concerned in the best partnership against the tourists in tests so far. The previous best was sixty for the ninth wicket in All-India's second innings at Bombay, on which occasion Mankad and Bannerjee had carried the score from 135 to 195. Again Mankad had a hand in India's recovery and he gave a display of even more brilliant cricket than on the occasion of his Bombay performance.

DOUBLE FEAST ATTACK.

Wellard at once returned in place of Pope whose leg stump attack had been well punished by Mankad. Mushtaq during this time was very quiet, but Mankad was scoring freely on both sides of the wicket.

After Langridge had bowled four overs Gover came back thus restoring the double fast attack. The hundred of the innings was telegraphed in 103 minutes, the last 60 having been scored in 43 minutes.

In the four test innings against the tourists hitherto the Indian side have lost not less than five wickets before reaching a hundred except only once when they lost four.

The risk of having forward short-legs and bowling no balls too was demonstrated, when Gover was no-balled Mushtaq, always a dangerous batsman leaning back hit him hard. Pope at forward short-leg, put up his hand to save himself, but was hit on the temple, but fortunately not very seriously. When his score was 46 Mushtaq enjoyed his second "life" being dropped at gully again off Wellard.

MANKAD REACHES FIFTY

Gover and Wellard resumed the attack on resumption, the former bowling really fast and putting in an extra bit of energy once or twice in each over. Mankad hooked Gover to boundary splendidly and with another offdrive for four of Wellard reached his 50 in 93 minutes. This is Mankad's fifth half-century score against tourists in 7 innings and the fact that he had eclipsed his more experienced and accomplished colleague Mushtaq is a measure of his brilliance to-day. There were 6 fours in his 50.

Pope replaced Gover who immediately took over from Wellard. Gover bumped occasionally but the batsmen left the ball alone. Mustaq then reached his 50 in 133 minutes. This score included two hits to boundary and was marred by two chances. At 2|5 the pair had registered the first century partnership by any Indian pair in this "Test" series.

MANKAD CAUGHT.

Mankad then touched a bumper from Gover and skied the ball at fine leg where Wellard took an easy catch. Mankad was batting for 113 minutes for his 55. (133| 2|55). The second wicket added 109 runs.

Amarnath now came in and taking a false start for a run which Mushtaq refused helped that batsman to get four runs from an overthrow. The Patiala man then leggianced Gover high over fineleg for a rather lucky four and Mushtaq brought his 70 on board with a square hit to two off Gover.

GOOD DISPLAY BY MUSHTAQ AND AMARNATH

Amarnath cut and pulled Pope almost successively to the boundary and late-cut Langridge for four bringing his 20 on the board. Wellard then came on, and had a third chance missed off him when Langridge dropped Amarnath in slips,—a difficult chance. Amarnath's score then was 20. Mushtaq Ali went from decade to decade slowly carefully guarding against playing into the leg-trap. He was severe on Langridge however, once scoring ten runs off him in one over.

200 was reached in 196 minutes, with two twos and a three, Mushtaq reached 99 and Tennyson took the new ball at this stage, and brought on Gover. Off the first ball Mushtaq got a single rather risky one reached the first three figure score by any Indian batsman in the present "Test" series. He was then batting for 200 minutes. His 100 included six fours. Mushtaq grew careless after this and gave two easy chances in five minutes. He skied Wellard high at squareleg and Hardstaff after getting well under the ball dropped it. This was the fourth chance dropped, off Wellard, to-day. In Gover's next over Mushtaq made another bad stroke and was easily caught at mid-on by Edrich. Mushtaq was batting for 205 minutes, and although he had given three chances he had given sterling display of determined batsmanship.

AMARNATH IN FORM.

Gover at this stage had taken all three wickets for 63 runs. Amarnath then hooked straight drove and late cut the Surrey fast bowler to boundary off successive balls, the last hit being a possible chance. Amarnath next reached his fifty in 72 minutes. Tennyson spread out the field to Amarnath who continued to bat brilliantly. In Gover's last over before tea, Amarnath again hit Gover for two fours both splendid square cuts.

Just before this Qamruddin who had been privileged to be sent up above himself by his Captain had stepped across to hook and missing ball was given out LBW (234/4). Merchant now came in, his policy of entrusting the task of opening innings to others having more than succeeded.

At tea the total was 250 for four wickets, Amarnath being not out 64.

GOVER RETIRES

Gover was seen to be limping when game resumed. Merchant straight drove him to boundary and Amarnath square-cut Wellard powerfully for another four. Gover retired at this stage Parks fielding for him.

Pope came in place of Gover and with three off him and four to fine leg off Wellard a grand hook executed very late Amarnath entered eighties. Two very strong hits were well fielded by Edrich and Worthington baulking Amarnath of two almost certain fours. Merchant then straight drove Pope to boundary bringing 292 on board.

Worthington then replaced Wellard.

AMARNATH MAKES A CENTURY

Merchant drove Pope straight to screen, his third straight driven four, and Amarnath with a sizzling cut off Worthington, which left third man standing, reached his 94 amidst cheers. Merchant walked up to Amarnath and spoke something earnestly but at the next ball Edrich saved a boundary. A three off Worthington to Mid-on and Amarnath reached 99. Merchant who had refused the fourth run was out next ball, being out l.b.w. to trying to sweep Worthington to leg. Merchant appeared to be extremely surprised at the decision as he had made the stroke as if the ball had pitched outside leg stump. Merchant was batting for 65 minutes for his 19, (309—5).

Joined by Abbas Khan, Amarnath scored a single off Pope and reached the second century of the match and his first of this tour in 150 minutes. Amarnath's hundred included eleven fours. Abbas Khan joined Amarnath, at close the score was 313 for 5 wickets.

ALL INDIA (First Innings.)

Hindlekar, c Edrich, b Gover	10
Mushtaq Ali, c Edrich, b Gover	101
Mankad, c Wellard, b Gover	55
Abbas Khan (not out)	1
Qamruddin, l.b.w., b Gover	4
Merchant, l.b.w., b Worthington	19
Amarnath (not out)	102
Extras	21
Total (for 5 wickets)	313

FALL OF WICKETS:—1 for 24; 2 for 133; 3 for 210; 4 for 294, and 5 for 309.

Jamnalal Bajaj Elected From Wardha

NAGPUR, December 30.

The following were elected delegates to Haripura Congress.

(Wardha Urban: Two Seats) Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, President of the present Nagpur P. C. C., and Dr. Majumdar.

(Nagpur Rural: One Seat) Mr. Bajrang Thekedar, M.L.A., was elected defeating Mr. E. S. Patwardhan, Secretary of the present Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.

Following the counting of votes to-day—under the superyision of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, the results were declared this evening. Out of 26 allotted to the Nagpur Congress Province 18 have been elected so far, including eleven unopposed.

The results of the remaining contested seats will be known tomorrow. All these delegates will constitute the new Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee.—A. P.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel accompanied by his daughter left Madras for Bombay by the Bombay Express. He was seen off at the station by the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Premier, the Hon. Mr. Yakub Hassan and the Hon. Mr. Ramanathan, Ministers of the Madras Government, Mr. K. Santhanam M.L.A. (Central), Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee and a number of Parliamentary Secretaries and prominent Congressmen.

Mr. G. C. and Mrs. Motwani, Director of the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd., arrived by M. V. "Conte Biancomano" on Thursday in Bombay.

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EUROPEANS AND THE CONGRESS

Opportunities For Co-operation

The December Bulletin of the European Association (Bombay Branch), which has been received at this office, will be, perhaps, the last one to appear in its present form, as the Committee have decided to experiment with an entirely new lay-out and in a more attractive form.

The December issue contains quite an interesting exposition of how the Europeans regard the working of the Congress Ministries:

The Bulletin says: "It came as a revelation to a number of Europeans, and probably some members of the Congress party enjoyed the same experience, when they discovered the opportunities for co-operation between them which existed if they both concentrated on points of agreement rather than on points of difference. There are points in the policy of the Government with which the Europeans are in complete agreement and there is reason to hope that co-operation on these points and the mutual understanding which such co-operation is bound to foster will make the points of difference less difficult to overcome. Should the reforms eventually break down in some provinces, an eventuality which there is no reason to anticipate but which cannot be entirely overlooked, they will nevertheless have done some good during the time in which they have been operative. They will have taught the average European that the differences between their outlook and that of the most representative of the Indian parties are not as great as they were commonly supposed to be. They will also have taught the most responsible members of the Congress party that progress towards reforms which they and we agree in regarding as urgently necessary was not delayed in the past as a deliberate part of imperialistic policy but because, as Congress themselves have discovered since taking office, progress is not so easy when you have to make it yourself as when you are in a position to criticise others for not making it. After experience of responsibility we cannot imagine that those of the Congress party who have had that experience could ever indulge again in the irresponsible criticism which characterised their party in the past. Furthermore should the Congress party ever have recourse again to such criticism, we cannot believe that it will have the same effect on the electors as it has had in the past. We anticipate that the attitude which Government here, for example, have adopted towards unconstitutional and illegal agitation will have the effect of drawing closer together all the constitutional elements in the country, and should a party ever be formed on the basis of constitutionalism as opposed to lawlessness, it will be the duty of Europeans to support that party however much they may disagree with some other aspects of its policy".

It is a bit sad to note that the year 1937 has ended, but the illusion has still remained with the Europeans that a new party to supplant the Congress will yet be formed!

Here he is again—Eddy Cantor with the Goldwyn girls in "Alibaba Goes To-Town." (Regal)

Eddie Cantor Goes To Town!

Girls And Gags Galore In Musical Comedy At Regal

Eddie Cantor's first picture for Twentieth Century-Fox is a grand show, "Ali Baba Goes To Town" mirth-musical hit starring the fun-king of screen and radio is having premiere release in Bombay to-day at the Regal Theatre with Tony Martin, Roland Young, June Lang and Louise Hovick heading the cast of entertainers. United for the first time with the hit-makers of "You Can't Have Everything", "Thin Ice", "Wake Up and Live" and other triumphs, Eddie Cantor goes to town in a magnificent combination of colourful extravaganza, beautiful girls, lavish sets and side splitting comedy to the rhythmic swaying hit tunes of Mack Gordon and Harry Revel, which include "I've got my Heart Set on You", "Laugh Your Way Through Life", and "Swing Is Here to Stay". The audiences are sure to be banjo-eyed with joy as the Mayor of Mirthtown takes over the Sultan's swingdom and changed big, bad Bagdad into hi-de-hilarious Bagdad with his streamlined Magic Carpet, license plates for camels a harem reduction programme and carpet tacks placed under the sit-down strikers. Loaded with gags and girls and swing "Ali Baba Goes to Town" is a Grand Show indeed!

WHY GLORIFY WAR?

World Peace Through Universal Disarmament

All India Educational Conference Resolutions

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

"There has not been greater need in recent years than at present time for preaching the gospel of International brotherhood and the avoidance of the horrors of war," said Principal P. Seshadri of the Government College, Ajmere, in the course of his presidential address at the meeting of the Internationalism and Peace Section of the All-India Educational Conference held here before a large and distinguished gathering.

He deplored the conditions in Spain and unprovoked Japanese aggression in China. He urged that the members of the teaching profession should advocate the right ideals of conduct to the younger generation so as to ensure the world peace by gradual elimination of mischiefs on the part of humanity. Principal Seshadri was of opinion that "This Section of the annual All-India Educational Conference will have done enough, if it can ensure the effective teaching of this subject in schools and colleges." In this connection, he referred to the work of the committee of Educational experts of the League of Nations. He emphasised the need of teaching geography in its humanistic aspects and made it clear that history should be revised so as to make it from racial bitterness and referred to the recommendations that have already been put forward by the Educational Experts' Committee of the League of Nations.

Principal Seshadri's speech was followed by a survey of the prevailing conditions in India with regard to the question of teaching of Internationalism and Peace given by the local Secretary of the Section, Mr. S. C. Basu, Calcutta Correspondent of the League of Nations.

Prof. B. C. Guha in his paper "Education in the social Mirror" said, "The 'raison d'etre' of education must in the last resort lie in what it achieves in regard to human freedom and happiness."

CULTURE AND FRIENDSHIP.

Prof. N. C. Roy, in his paper "International Culture and Friendship" stressed the conditions for proper education of the younger generations and writing of history with direct object in view. He suggested that in the course of teaching, undue emphasis should not be placed upon the superiority of the culture and civilisation of their own country and writing history appeal should not be made to the false patriotic instinct by which the young boys and girls are often taught to extoll the exploits of local heroes by decrying the deeds of the heroes of other countries.

Prof. Bhattacharya in his paper on "Authoritarian Education and International Peace" dealt at length on the evils of such system of education as are being imparted to-day in many countries in Europe and in Japan. "This kind of education," he said, produce extreme subversiveness to leaders and permanent inferiority complex accompanied by compensatory brutality and cruelty." He added, "as an antidote to these evils reliance has to be placed on education based on freedom."

WHY GLORIFY WAR?

The meeting then resolved that a system of universal disarmament based on the organisation in International security should be advocated as a substitute for the system of Armed peace. I urged the adoption of a history will be regardful of truth, keep away everything tending to instil hatred of foreign countries and emphasise international goodwill in interpreting events in the future and the past. The meeting urged that the over-emphasis of details of military history and glorification of war be deleted from history books used in schools and stressed (1) the need of peace teaching in educational institutions in India (2) the importance of teaching certain subjects like history and geography from the point of view of promoting international goodwill (3) the desirability of getting schools to take an active part in the observance of world Goodwill Day and (4) the necessity of joining the movements of International fellowship like Boy Scouts, Bratachari, Junior Red Cross, League of Nations Union in Schools and International Students Service.

Among those who were present at the meeting were:—Prof. P. Bovet (University of Geneva), Mr. H. Boyd (Doon School), Mr. D. C. Sharma (D. A. V. College, Lahore), Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., Mr. E. Franklin (Spence Training College, Jubbulpore), and Dr. Anna Sjogren of Sweden.—United Press.

ITALIAN EMPIRE OVER ETHIOPIA

Mussolini's Efforts To Get Recognition From Everywhere

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

According to a diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Herald" Mussolini is making a new and determined bid to secure recognition of the Italian Empire in Abyssinia. This time, however, instead of approaching Britain and France direct, he is trying to use the Small Powers to plead his cause.

Last week the Italian Ambassador at the Hague approached the Dutch Foreign Minister. Holland is one of the leading members of the "Neutral Bloc" and M. Potyn was requested to ask the bloc's other members to join in a collective demarche in London and Paris with a view to obtaining Anglo-French recognition of the Italian conquest. At the same time he was told that Rome had decided that all diplomatic representatives in the Italian capital "must and shall" be accredited to the "King of Italy and Emperor of Abyssinia".

But, so far, the Italian move has met with success only in Holland. The Dutch Government agreed to help the Duce, and proposed to the other "neutral" Powers that they should make the desired approach. The proposal met with a blunt refusal from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Of the other "neutral" Powers, Belgium is uncertain, and Switzerland recognized Italian sovereignty over Abyssinia a year ago.

HARIPURA CONGRESS

Appeal To Musicians And Makers Of Musical Instruments

The Secretary, Music Section, of the Haripura Congress Exhibition writes:—

A Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition is being organised in connection with the Congress, and will be opened by Gandhiji on the 10th February. There will be a music section too in this Exhibition, and Pt. Narayanarao Khare of the Sabarmati Ashram has been placed in charge of it. The Exhibition authorities call for exhibits of every type of musical instrument, rural as well as urban, met with in various parts of India.

A music conference also is going to be held in Vithalnagar, the Congress Camp; musicians are requested to attend it and give the assemblage of the Congress Session, an opportunity to hear our ancient melodies and cultivate a taste for National Music. Musicians are requested to come to Vithalnagar in the same way as they may visit a place of pilgrimage and bear their own travelling and other expenses, and for reward vast content with the spontaneous applause of the audiences.

We are confident musicians will not think that we are asking any big thing of them when they consider that many people have shed their blood and laid down their lives for the Congress. There will be room in the conference for all, —the itinerant village minstrels, Kirtankars, Bahajaniks, Bhaats and Charans and exponents of Garbi, Rasa, Kathakali, Manipuri and other styles of dancing.

SWAMI SAHAJANAND RESIGNS

Membership Of Bihar Congress Committee

PATNA, Dec. 31.

Swami Sahajanand has resigned his membership of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Submitting his resignation in a letter addressed to Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Bihar Provincial Congress Committee, Swamiji states that he was not consulted when the Working Committee passed the resolution of Kisan Sabha and adds that he would be serving the Congress better by remaining outside the Working Committee and that it appears to him that the Working Committee does not require his services any more.—United Press.

CONGRESS DELEGATES FROM BURMA

RANGOON, (By Mail).

The following is the list of successful candidates in the recent elections to the Burma Provincial Congress Committee:—

GANDHIAN 26: Messrs. Ganga Singh, B. K. Dadachanji, Ramesh Gowtam, Mohanlal, Kalidas, Sooniram Poddar, Ramdas Oja, P. Panchavarnam, Zahurshah, P. Shukla, Jagdish Misra, Lal Bahadur Pandey, K. Natarajan, K. Natarajan Thevar, L. B. Lathia, D. A. Rajan, R. P. Sinha, V. Swaminatha Sharma, G. Poddar, S. V. R. Veerappan, A. P. L. Chokalingham, M. S. P. Muthupalaniappen, Ratilal Desai, D. C. Dey, J. N. Biswas, N. G. Dutt and Desardeo Sarof.

NEHRUITES:—Dr. P. A. Nair, Messrs. C. M. Allibhoy, Mustapha and K. V. Reddy.—A. P.

Mr. F. V. Kennebeck, Bombay Manager for the Paramount Films of India, Ltd., sailed on Thursday by the s.s. "Victoria" for an extended tour of America.

While on leave he will visit the New York Head Office of Paramount Pictures and also the Hollywood Paramount Studio. He expects to be away for about four months.

Mr. Kennebeck has been Bombay Manager for Paramount Films for about two years. Previously he was stationed in Australia.

SOCIALISTS JOIN TRADE UNIONISTS

Against Rightwing Congress Nominees In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 31.

Election of delegates to the Haripura session of the Congress from North Calcutta District gave rise to a keen contest to-day between a woman candidate backed by the Bengal Provincial Trade Union Congress group and two other male candidates supported by the orthodox Congress group.

As a large number of labourers who have been enrolled this year as primary Congress members were mobilised to support Miss Labanyalata Chanda's candidature, obstruction was offered on behalf of her rivals which threatened to develop into violent disturbances so much so that the Returning Officer had to stop the recording of votes.

Brisk election propaganda and cavassing in support of the rival group candidates was also in evidence at other centres in this city.

Congress Socialists, Trade Unionists and Peasant Party members have joined hands together against the right-wing Congress nominees.—United Press.

MYSORE CONGRESS WORKERS' CONVENTION

(From Our Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Dec. 31.

A Convention of all Congress workers of Mysore State will be held at Chittaldurg on the 14th and 15th of January, 1938. It is learnt that the Convention will review the political situation in the State and it is likely some definite programme will be chalked out at the Convention.

Baroda Delegate To Haripura

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, Dec. 29.

Mr. Maganbhai S. Patel has been elected as a Congress delegate for the Haripura session in the Petlad-Cambay Baroda constituency by a thumping majority.

Sjt. Pranlal Munshi, President of Baroda State Prajamandal, is going on a propaganda tour of Mehsana District from 1st January.

Sardar On His Visit To Madras

MADRAS, Dec. 31.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who had a prolonged talk with the Madras Minister yesterday proceeded to Bombay this morning.

Interviewed by the Associated Press Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel said, "My visit to Madras was long ago decided, but I had put it off for some reason or other and when I heard from Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, who happened to be here in connection with the Medical Conference, that Mr. Rajagopalachari is not well and may not be able to bear the strain of any journey I decided to come here at once. I had to consult him on several matters. I was also anxious about his health. He has overworked himself and no doubt he needs complete rest. He (Mr. Rajagopalachari) has decided to go to Bombay notwithstanding medical advice, though he hopes to reach there only on January 3.—A. P.

"TO GIVE CHRIST TO INDIA"

Catholics' Only Mission In This Country Says Bishop Of Vizag

MADRAS, December 30.

"India has absolutely nothing to fear from us since far from wishing to denationalise her sons, we have come in to throw in our lot with them and Indianize ourselves. India has become our motherland, and our home where we mean to live and die", observed the Bishop of Vizagapatam speaking on the future of the Catholic Church in India in connection with the Eucharistic Congress.

To those who would ask what the object of the Mission in this land was, he would say, "My friends, we have come out here to give Christ to India and bring to her His message of salvation. That is all."—A.P.

THREE GOVERNMENT BILLS

Bombay Corporation's Life To Be Extended By One Year

The Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) publishes on December 31, 1937 a Bill, intended to extend the life of the present Bombay Corporation by one year, in order to get sufficient time to amend the Bombay Municipality Act for widening and readjusting the existing franchise and bring it in line with the Legislative Assembly franchise.

Another Bill provides for the appointment of a permanent Municipal Chief Auditor and staff for the Bombay Municipal Corporation. Still another Bill seeks to empower the Local Boards to recover 'octoi' duties on demand like the tolls, which power the Municipalities have at present.

All the Bills are in the name of the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government.

PLIGHT OF CLERKS

(Continued From Page 6.)

bers of the clerical establishment. The clerical staff includes graduates, under-graduates and matriculates, some of whom possess special banking qualifications, but to all of whom the officers' grade is barred. Dealing with the question of salaries, though the starting salary of Rs. 50 may be considered sufficient for a single educated clerk in the beginning of his career, yet the effect of the woeful conditions of service described above is that his standard of living instead of improving as years pass by, actually degenerates, since there is no guarantee of any increments even up to Rs. 100, and since he is compelled to manage his household expenditure which expands with an increasing family, either by borrowings or by cutting down his food and other necessary expenses. So long as the State as well as the employers' class do not consider it their duty to take away the load of expenditure involved in obtaining decent housing conditions for their employees, and in giving necessary education to the children of the employees, the minimum of Rs. 100 even after ten years' service has the effect of lowering the standard of living generally among the clerical class. The absence of the time-scale also up to Rs. 100 does not give any scope for making a saving in the case of the bank-clerks.

Restricting ourselves to the consideration of the class of employees discussed here, since the non-official employers' class will not move in the matter of adjusting the minimum salaries to the requirements of the standard of living in the case of different grades of clerical and similar establishments, with a view to encourage an improvement of the same, the Government are the only agency who can set up a machinery to make a thorough examination of the problem of fixing a "living wage," which under the present order of society, actually differs among different classes of employees, and which also differs among the same class according to the period of service put in by the employees in a permanent establishment. If the question of a "living wage" were examined in this light, the general standard of living of the middle classes and even of the masses will display a tendency of improvement even under the present order of society, where neither the State nor the employers' class care to lift the burden of the expense on education, housing and health from the shoulders of their employees.

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Nariman At Beawar

Citizens Accord Rousing Reception On His Arrival

BEAWAR, Dec. 31.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, president-elect of the Rajputana and Central India Students' Conference was given a rousing reception on arrival this morning.

Mr. Nariman was taken out in a large procession, followed by thousands of citizens, which passed through the main thoroughfares.

The student community showed wild enthusiasm and the procession was wending its way through beflagged and decorated streets, flowers were showered on Mr. Nariman, who was seated with Swami Kumaranand, Ghesulal Jajodia and Mukund Biharilal.

Hoisting the national flag, Mr. Nariman said, "This flag is the living symbol of national freedom. Be prepared to sacrifice anything even your life if necessary for this flag.

"Congress has accepted offices but offices do not mean freedom. That talk is to be pursued and you are the torch-bearers of that pursuit."

Swami Kumaranand Mr. P. D. Pandit, and Mr. Gopilal Sharma also addressed.—United Press.

POONA BENE-ISRAELITES CONGRATULATE DR. MOSES

Election To Mayoralty, An Honour To Community

The Bene-Israel community of Poona invited Dr. E. Moses, Mayor of Bombay, and presented him with an address in a silver casket. The function took place in the "Cuccath Shelome" Synagogue, which was placed at the disposal of the community by the Synagogue authorities. The large hall was packed with ladies and gentlemen.

Miss Rachel B Verulkar, M.A., LL.B., presided on the occasion. Mr. Solomon Samson was the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Uziel Solomon and Dr. Benjamin David were the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The proceedings began by reciting Psalm No. 150 by the whole assembly and the girls singing a Hebrew song.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee made the opening speech and read the address. In the address Dr. E. Moses was congratulated on the remarkable and unique recognition given to him by the City of Bombay. "Urbs Prima in Indis", by electing him as the Mayor of Bombay.

The address recounted his services to the community and to the City of Bombay at large. His services to the Israelite School, now known as Sir Eli Kadoori School, the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, the Bene-Israel Conference, the Bene-Israel Home for destitutes and Orphans and the Bene-Israel Burial Grounds were also specially noted. The addresses concluded by saying that the elevation to the an honour to himself, but it has honoured our microscopically small community at a time when India is passing through far-reaching constitutional changes in the Government.

The President then delivered her address and at the end of her speech presented the silver casket containing the address to Dr. Moses.

As desired by the President Messrs. J. A. Samson Aston and Uziel Solomon also spoke eulogizing the services of Dr. E. Moses to the community and to the city of Bombay.

Dr. Moses in his reply related how he came to be nominated on the Corporation by Government in the year 1913, for the first time and how he in 1925, was elected to the Corporation and was since then successful in all the subsequent elections.

He added that it is very fortunate that among Jews which is the smallest minor community he is the third Mayor of Bombay, the two previous Mayors being Sir Sassoon J. David and Mr. Meyer Nissim. He emphasised the need of commercial and Industrial education for our community as it was becoming increasingly difficult now for the young men to obtain entrance in Government and other services.

He said that in 1918, the "Gate of Mercy" Synagogue opened various schemes for the benefit of the community and one was of scholarships for commercial and technical education and it was high time that young men took advantage of these scholarships. He concluded by expressing thanks for the honour done to him.

Mr. Ezekiel A. Rohekar proposed the vote of thanks to the guest of the evening and to the Chair and the proceedings terminated by singing the Hebrew National Song and "God Save the King."

PESHAWAR CANTONMENT ELECTIONS

Congress To Contest All Seats

PESHAWAR, Dec. 31.

There is going to be election in Peshawar Cantonment Board in February next for the first time in the history of the Board. Peshawar Cantonment Congress Committee has decided to contest all the four seats to be filled by elective system.

A regular Congress Committee is set up for the first time in the history of the Cantonment. The Committee is actually making preparations for the coming election campaign.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

British Government was not prepared to take any notice of Mussolini's declarations to the Muslim assuring them full support as the "Defender of Islam." A high official of the British Government had then expressed the view that British people were sane not to take notice of verbal boasts of any people so long as nothing was done to harm British interests. Evidently Mussolini's action in recent times has upset the British sanity to the extent expressed by the Foreign Secretary in the House of Commons. For some time it has been rumoured in London that Mussolini has found a new way of supplying troops to General Franco without legally contravening the Non-Intervention Agreement. It is alleged that as a self-proclaimed "Protector of Islam" the Duce has sent thousands of Arabs from his North African possessions. According to the "Daily Herald," Franco's Moorish legions have been considerably reduced by casualties in Spain, and he cannot raise new detachments in Morocco. The Arabs now replacing them are from Tripoli and Lybia. The Italian authorities there get them on board ship by telling them they are to visit the holy shrine of Mulai Idris, at Fez, in French Morocco. They never reach Fez, says the Gibralter correspondent of the "Daily Herald." Instead they are taken to Melilla, probably via Sardinia. At Melilla they are enrolled in the Spanish Foreign Legion on promise of five pesetas a day pay (about one shilling)—a princely sum to an Arab.

It is estimated that between 7,000 and 8,000 Tripoli Arabs all in Moorish uniform, have been disembarked at rebel ports in the past fortnight, and promptly entrained for the north. Crossing from Melilla to Cadiz and Malaga are made by night. The Spanish merchant ships "Lazaro," "Cister" and "Vicente Puchol" and two one-funnelled Italian sister ships have been engaged on transporting the Arabs. The Italian ships are painted dark grey, like warships, but display no names. A secret military air service between Tripoli and Melilla has, it is alleged, been started by the Italians to carry groups of Arabs to Melilla daily. There is a similar air service between Melilla and Cadiz.

Mr. Attlee's Visit

The recent visit of Mr. Attlee to Spain has a salutary effect in the country. On his return from the war zone, the first words of the leader of the Labour Party were "my words are words of unity ....." In his opinion unity ought to be arrived at as soon as possible, close unity of all anti-Fascists, for that will be one of the most essential keys to the victory of the Spanish people. He emphasised the fact that the sooner this unity was arrived at the better would the democratic mission of the cause which the Spanish people were defending be understood in the whole word. "On the other hand, without unity", Mr. Attlee added, "the international world would always be dubious of the historic mission which it has fallen to the lot of the Spanish people to defend. And this unity will be one of the most positive forces calling upon the world and impressing upon it the need for helping democratic Spain, and the world will understand that the Spanish people want only one thing; the defence of democracy and the defence of the interests of all the workers. These are my words, words of unity. It is necessary to get rid of everything that impedes the progress of unity, to the end that unity may be real and positive, and that all the efforts made may be solely for the achievement of victory, for victory can only be obtained in the name of the Spanish people."

According to the British Communists Mr. Attlee could not help making such a declaration after being in mabrid, in the seventeenth month of the war of the Spanish people against Fascist attack and invasion. Mr. Attlee felt the need for unity because he was in rationed, coalless, shell-battered Madrid, with the facts of civil war and invasion before him he saw the clear and necessary road to victory and named it unity. The local Communist paper, which has stood for unity in the working class movement in this country, persistently asks: "Now do we have to wait for all the horrors of Madrid to fall upon the British people before the lesson Mr. Attlee learned so well in Spain is translated into English? Unity of the working class, here, now, can stop war, stop Fascism, that is the plea of the Communis who are anxious that the leadership of the Labour Party will learn a lesson from Madrid and act on it. They want unity of working class not only in Spain but here in Great Britain as throughout the world."

AGA KHAN'S NIECE WEDS.

Mr. Yusuf, son of Sir Abdulla and Lady Haroon of Karachi and Bibi Muluk, daughter of Major and Mrs. Murtuza Khan of Bombay, who were married in Aga Hall, Bombay, on Thursday. The bride, who is the niece of H. H. Aga Khan, was given away by the Aga Khan.

Select Committee's Changes In Madras Debt Relief Bill

MADRAS: Dec. 31.

A recommendation limiting the provisions for wiping out arrears of interests only to debts incurred before the 1st of October, 1932 has been made by the Joint Select Committee of both the Houses of the Madras Legislature on the Madras Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill.

The Committee, which was appointed on December 21, and sat from day-to-day from December 27 has submitted its report in which it has suggested numerous amendments.

The Bill as introduced provided that in all cases, interest should run from October 1, 1937, at the rate not exceeding six per cent. The Committee has come to the conclusion that a distinction should be made between debts incurred during the pre-depression period, when the value of money was very much less than now and debts incurred after the depression became acute.

In the case of the former a greater extent of scaling down is considered justifiable than in the case of the latter. It has accordingly limited the provisions, which have been made in the Bill wiping out arrears of interest, only to debt incurred before the first of October, 1932. As regards debts after that date the Committee thinks the welfare of debtors will be sufficiently met by reducing the rate of interest to five per cent. in all cases, where it is higher than five per cent.

Where the debt incurred after October 1, 1932, is found to be wholly or partially the renewal of a debt incurred prior to that date, that debt or any part of it, which may continue such a renewal will be dealt with as debt incurred before October 1, 1932.

What has been compendiously as the Damdupat principle has been retained. The Committee considers these provisions made for scaling down old and new debts would go a great length in meeting the objection to the bill for wiping out all interest on all debts outstanding on 1/10/1937.

The Committee has also exempted from the operation of this Act, any debt or debts due to women, who are entirely dependent on such debt or debts for their maintenance provided that the principal amount of the debt or debts does not exceed Rs. 3,000.

The Committee has also exempted any wages due to the agricultural labourer or other rural labourer from the operation of the Act.

The Bill provided that in order to obtain exemption from the Act, a company registered in British India or an Indian state should have on its register at least 500 members. This provision does not apply to foreign companies. The Committees has removed this distinction.—A. P.

ITALIAN PROPAGANDA IN PALESTINE

Questions And Answers In Parliament

Mr. A. Henderson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could make a statement on the full reports received by His Majesty's Government in connexion with Italian propaganda in Palestine.

Mr. Eden.—Yes, Sir. In view of certain reports which had been received of Italian propaganda in the Near and Middle East, I recently informed the Italian Ambassador that his Majesty's Government were well aware of this propaganda, and added that unless it could be brought to an end, it would be impossible to create the atmosphere necessary to the prosecution of successful conversations designed to improve our mutual relations.

Mr. Henderson asked whether any reply had been received to that representation.

Mr. Eden.—I said, a recent conversation

Mr. Acland (Barnstaple, L.).—If it is possible that the Italians do not desire conversations to go on, would the right hon. gentleman make representations, as I suggested in an earlier supplementary question, that we should start broadcasting in Italian?

Mr. Eden.—So far as broadcasting news in the Far East is concerned I think the House is aware that there is at present a broadcast of news in Arabic from Jerusalem.

Mr. Acland.—Would not Italian be useful, too?

"INTOLERABLE OUTRAGE."

Mr. Noel Baker asked if all this propaganda was not absolutely without precedent of any kind, and if it was not an intolerable outrage.

Mr. Henderson asked whether this Italian propaganda had ceased since the representations were made.

Mr. Eden.—No, Sir.

Mr. H. Morrison (Hackney, S., Lab.)—asked why, in view of the fact that nearly every Government in the world was disseminating news or propaganda in foreign language the Foreign Office—presumably it was the Foreign Office—was restraining the British Broadcasting Corporation from disseminating straight British news in German and Italian, as well as Arabic.

Mr Eden said that the right hon. gentleman must not assume that the Foreign Office was restraining anybody from doing anything of that kind. At the moment, news was being distributed in a number of foreign languages.

Mr. Morrison.—Only Arabic and Spanish.

Mr. Eden said that perhaps the right hon. gentleman would put down a question to the Postmaster-General.

Mr. De La Bere (Evesham, U.).—May I ask what the B. B. C. did on May 7? (Laughter)

ANTI-BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

Mr. Lawson (Chester-le-Street, Lab.) asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs if he was aware that in certain countries where British interests were concerned Germany and Italy had appointed active representatives for purposes of propaganda; that large sums of money were spent for this purpose on the films, broadcasting, and the Press; that much of this propaganda was not merely in pursuance of the interests of these nations, but was strongly anti-British; and whether he would arrange for steps to be taken directly by the Government to deal with these activities.

Mr. Eden.—I can assure the hon member that his Majesty's Government are fully aware of the active propaganda work being done by certain other countries in furtherance of their own point of view and interests abroad.

As the House will also be aware, certain steps have recently been taken with a view to distributing objective news in particular areas. The employment of other methods of making known the British point of view is, moreover, the constant concern of his Majesty's Government, but I am not able to make any statement on the subject.

Mr. Lawson.—May I ask the right hon. gentleman whether the decision arrived at recently on the matter did not actually affect the broadcasting or did not interfere with these methods of propaganda; and if in view of the recent rather startling information the Government are going to review the whole position?

Mr. Eden.—I fully appreciate the point the hon. gentleman has just made, but my answer covers other things than broadcasting and I am not in a position to make a further statement now.

Lahore—Mr. Kanwal Nath Tiwari, a Lahore conspiracy case prisoner who was admitted in the Mayo Hospital for treatment of chronic appendicities and was operated by Col. Bharucha on the 8th December has been discharged as cured. He was removed in a prison van to the Lahore Central Jail where the rest of the repatriated prisoners are imprisoned.

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Bombay's Share In New Year's Honours

(Continued from page 1

United Planters Association, Southern India, Madras.

C.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Miss. Louie Brooks, Hon. Secretary, United Kingdom, Branch Lady Dufferin Fund Association. Khan Bahadur Anmad Bakhsh, Superintendent, Prince of Wales Hospital, Bhopal, Central India. Rai Bahadur Lala Amar Nath, M B E., Lahore, Punjab. P E Barker, Deputy Financial Adviser, Military Accounts Department. Captain T W Barnard, Director, Barnard Institute of Radiology, Madras. O B Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court Mazagon, Bombay. Rai Bahadur Chunilal, lately Financial Secretary, Government of N W F P. T R Clark, Manager, Salona Tea Estate, Nowgong, Assam. D W Crighton, Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, United Provinces. G O Forrester, Hon. Magistrate, First Class, Central Provinces and Berar. Major C W L Harvey, Secretary to the Resident for States of Western India. Major Dinshaw S Khory of Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Sind. H S Malik, I C S, (on leave) lately Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Department. Rai Bahadur N N Mazumdar, Special Superintendent Intelligence Branch, Bengal. S E Platt, Superintending Engineer, Public Health Circle, Bihar. R C Shrivastava, Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, United Provinces. C A Tuckwell, Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops, Alipore, Calcutta. G S White, Registrar, High Court, Madras.

M.B.E. (CIVIL DIVISION)

Mrs. Eastley Esme (wife of C M Eastley, Solicitor, Bombay). Amin Ahmed, Judge, Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, Bengal Captain Ashiq Hussain, President, Municipal Committee, Multan, Punjab. T D Callaghan on special duty in charge of Pondichery Land Customs Frontier Staff. P Dabrew, Deputy Registrar, Appellate Side High Court, Bengal. A C W Dessa, X'ray Department Irwin Hospital, Delhi. H A R Dewey, Extra Assistant Commissioner Central Provinces and Berar. R Drake, Officer Supervisor Military Secretary's Branch, Army Headquarters, India. Khan Bahadur, A H Elhashmy, lately Indian Assistant Political Agency, Bahrain, Persian Gulf. Hon. Lt. Raja Haoder Zaman Khan of Khanpur, Chief of Gakhars District Hazara, N W F P. H S Israel, Revenue Assistant Commissioner, Bombay. Rao Bahadur M K Kaji, Assistant Secretary, Resident for States of Western India. Sardar Bahadur Kartar Singh, Honorary Magistrate, Lahore, Punjab. Diwan Bahadur G H Keswani, Executive Engineer, Sind. Khan Khurshid Ali Khan, Member, Council of State, Lahore. Punjab. Rao Bahadur K V Koundinya, Assistant Commissioner Southern Division, Bombay. Captain H P T Lattey, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, India Rifle Club. R H D Lowis, Assistant Political Agent, South Waziristan. A E C Mcgavin, Diwan, Nandgaon State Eastern States Agency. R N Mcmorran, Assistant Secretary, Government of N W F P. W S Martin, Civil Surgeon, Coonoor, Nilgris, Madras. Manikial Mullick, Honorary Magistrate, Sealdah, Bengal. G C Natarajan, Mudaliar, Superintendent, Government Printing Central Provinces and Berar. P H Packer on special duty as Inspector in charge of Karikal Land Customs, Frontier Staff. Rai Bahadur Pitamber Pant, Civil Surgeon, Etawah, United Provinces. Rao Bahadur K Rangaswami Ayyangar, Madras Police, Deputy Superintendent of Police Madras. Khan Bahadur Saiyid A H Rizvi, Honorary Special Magistrate, Lucknow, United Provinces.

A. K. Robertson, Assistant Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Bengal. H. G. Ryan, lately Station Superintendent and Honorary Transportation Officer, North Western Railway, Delhi. J. Sen Gupta, Secretary, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Bengal. Rai Bahadur Jawahirlal Sinha, Managing Director, Ghazipur District Co-operative Bank, United Provinces. Subedar Major Sardar Bahadur Sohan Singh, Sub-Registrar, Sialkot, Punjab. Phillip Stone, Chief Ground Engineer, Bombay Flying Club, Bombay. W. P. Todhunter, Officer Supervisor, Office of the Director of Medical Services in India, Army Headquarters. Amarchand S. Virley, Organising Secretary, Boy Scouts Association, Bihar.

KNIGHTHOOD

Knighthood has been conferred upon:—

Justice Alred H. L. Leach, Chief Justice, High Court, Madras. Rao Bahadur A. T. Panmirselvam, lately Member, Executive Council and Minister, Madras. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay. Justice J. Coldstream, I. C. S., lately Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore. Justice B. N. Srivastava, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh, United Provinces. F. A. Sachse, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., lately, Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal. Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, United Provinces. H. N. Colam, Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, Madras. A. Brebner, Chief Engineer, Central Public Works Department. S. A. Bilgrami, Nawab Aqeel Jung Bahadur, Member of Council in Military Medical and Allied Departments, Nizam's Government, Hyderabad. Maharaja Rao J. N. Ray of Lalgola (Mushodabad), Zamindar, Bengal. Sardar Nawab Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji Thakor of Amod, Bombay. H. D. C. Reilly, I. C. S., Chief Justice, Mysore State.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL

(1st. Class.)

Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of First Class has been awarded to:—

Ethel Selina Hastings, Mrs. Brackenbury (wife of C. F. Brackenbury, Chief Secretary, Government of Madras), Madras. Dories Lady Burton (wife of Sir Geoffrey Burton, Financial Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar). Miss Jessie Margaret Gerrard, Indian Educational Service, Principal Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras. Dhanvanthi Mrs. Rama Rau (wife of Bengal Rama Rau, I. C. S., Deputy High Commissioner for India, London). Miss Sarah Janneson Rankine, Medical Officer, St. Margarets' Hospital for Women and Children, Poona City, Bombay. Mary Hilda Youle Mrs. Remfry (wife of Justice C. O. Remfry, now retired), Bengal. Major John Michael Pereira (retired), Superintendent, Patna Medical College, Hospital, Bihar. Guru Sady Dutt, I. C. S., Secretary, Government of Bengal, Public Health and Local Self-Government Department, Bengal. R. R. Stewart, Principal, Gordon College, Rawalpindi, Punjab. H. V. Tilak, Medical Practitioner, Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL

The Viceroy has awarded the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of Second Class for Public Service in India to among others: Shantabhai Mrs. Seshgiri Basrur (wife of M. E. Seshgiri Manjanath Basrur, pleader, Belgaum), Bombay; Queenie Homi Curseth Mrs. Captain (wife of Mr. Homasji Curset Captain, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Secretary, Central Bank of India, Bombay; Alice Mrs. Macbeth (wife of Mr. N. B. Macbeth, Director of Messrs. Guest Keen Williams Limited, Eombay) Bombay; Shankar Rao Yado Rai Deshmukh, Honorary Secretary of the Red Cross Society, Central Provinces and Berar Branch, Nagpur.

C. E. (MILITARY DIVISION)

Major-General R. H. Carrington, Royal Artillery, Army Headquarters, India. Major-General T. Wilson, Brigadier-General Staff Southern Command. Col. (temporary Brigadier) E. G. Hall, C. I. E., Commander, Ambala Brigade Area. Col. (temporary Brigadier) G. N. Ford, Commander, Allahabad Brigade Area. Col. (temporary Brigadier) G. C. B. Buckland, Commander, Jullundur Brigade Area.

O. B. E.

To be O. B. E. (fourth class) Lt. Commander M. H. St. L. Nott, Royal Indian Navy.

RAJA

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Raja as hereditary distinction upon Shrimant Ramarao Venkatrao Alia Rao Saheb Bhave, Chief of Ramdurg, Deccan States.

NAWAB

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Nawab as a personal distinction on Munshi Islam Ahmad Khan, retired Superintendent of Police, Meerut, United Provinces. Khan Bahadur Ahmad Yar Khan Khajwani, Multan, Punjab.

RANI

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Rani as a personal distinction on Shrimati Mankumari Devi, widow of Raja Raghuraj Singh, Zamindarin of Pandaria, Bilaspur District, Central Provinces.

Burma Honours

RANGOON, Dec. 31.

In the New Year Honours for Burma, Knighthood has been conferred on Mr. Arthur Eggar, Advocate-General.

Mr. R. W. Swithinbank, Commissioner, Pegu Division, has been created a Commander of the British Empire and Mr. H. C. Mills of Mawchi Mines Ltd., a Member of the British Empire.—A. P.

KING'S POLICE MEDAL

J. W. Rowland, Indian Police, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Norman Coombs, Chief Officer of Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade, Ambalal Shamaldas, Constable are among the recipients in Bombay.

Shaikh Muhammad Shaikh Bandu, Head Constable; Rao Sahib D. L. Karnik, Deputy Superintendent of Police; Shaikh Usman Alli, Sub-Inspector of Police, Shaikh Hussein Shaik Kasam, Ispector of Police, G. J. Bird Officiating Superintendent of Police, H. T. Hewson, Officiating Inspector of Police; B. C. Shah, Officiating Inspector of Police.—A.P.

KHAN BAHADUR.

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction among others upon: Mr. Eusufu, Ishakji Patel, Additional City Magistrate, Ahmedabad, Khan Sahib Mian Abdul Rasid, Officer of the East Indian Railway, serving as Traffic Superintendent of the Gaekwars, Baroda State Railways.

RAO BAHADUR.

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction among others upon: Mr. Nanjee Ladhabhai, Merchant, Bombay, Mr. Tribhovandas Sobharam Thakar, Chief Officer, Surat Borough Municipality; Rao Sahib Anant Gundo Gokhale, Supervisor Process Section, Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road; Mr. Vishnu Ramchandra Phadke, Principal, Bombay Veterinary College and Officiating Director of Veterinary Services; Mr. Pandurang Anandrao Manker, Registrar, Presidency Magistrates Courts (Retired) Bombay; Rao Sahib Govind Jairam Purushe, Head-Master, New English School, Nagpur, Central Provinces; Thakur Amar Singh of Kanota, Major General in the Jaipur State Forces, Sardar-in-waiting to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, Rajputana; Mr. Raghunathrao Pandurangrao Savant, Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice of the Kolhapur High Court, Deccan States; Mr. Dundee Sarangpany Naidu, Assistant Transportation Superintendent (Distribution) Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay, Bombay Presidency.

KHAN SAHIB.

The Viceroy has conferred the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction among others upon; Mr. Yasinmian Amirmian Faruki, General Assistant Commissioner, Northern Division, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Abdul Kadir Abdul Aziz Khan, Assistant Public Prosecutor, Poona, Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan, Retired Deputy Educational Inspector for Urdu Schools, Central Division, Poona, Mr. Rafiyoddin Amiroddin Shaikh, Bombay Subordinate Medical Service Officer, in subcharge Civil Hospital, Dhulia, West Khandesh, Mr. Mahmad Hussain Fajandar, Vahur, District, Kolaba, Mr. Kaikhusru Pirojshah Thakraji, Excise Inspector, Dhulia, West Khandesh District.

RAO SAHIB.

H. E. the Viceroy has conferred the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction among others upon: —Mr. Devjibhai Dayalbhai Patel, Shukaltirth Taluka, Broach District, Broach and Panch Mahals, Mr Gaurishanker Amulakhari Bhat, Acting Deputy Collector, Kaira, Mr. Vaman Malhar Sant, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, Mr. Shripad Anant Nadkarni, Mamlatdar of Bagalkot District, Bijapur, Mr. Vaman Ramchandra Phadke, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay Presidency; Mr. Digambar Vasudeo Joglekar, Bombay Service of Engineers, Assistant Engineer (at present Officiating Executive Engineer, Central Irrigation and Hydrodynamic Research Station Poona), Mr. Narayan Shivram Joshi, Assistant Superintendent Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, Mr. Gordhanram Parbhuram Pathak, (Bombay Agricultural Service), Cotton Superintendent Gujarat, Surat, Mr. Kallappa Rajappa Patil, Forest Contractor, Alnavar, M. and S. M. Railway, Mr. Mahadeo Maruti Joglekar, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces; Mr. Parasuram Balaji Deshmukh of Killod Tahsil, Saoner District, Nagpur, Mr. Poluk Rajagopal Sreeramulu Naidu, Town Duty Superintendent (Retired) Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, Thakur Jagdish Singh, Dewan, Narsingharh State, Central India, Mr. Chandrashankar Girjashankar Antani, L.C.P.S., Subordinate Medical Service, West Hospital, Rajkot, Mr. Vishnu Balkrishna Chandrachud, Officiating Dewan, Sawantwadi State, Deccan States; Mr. Moreshwar Gajanan Divan, Khairagarh State, Eastern States; Mr. Khodubha Vakhatsinghji Gohel, Inspector, Bombay Salt Department; Mr. Sadashiv Sawlaram Puranik, Deputy Assistant Collector of Military Accounts, Western Command; Mr. Shankar Balaram Naik, Inspector of Works, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Poona.

VISCOUNT FOR LORD NUFFIELD

P. C. For Sir John Anderson

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The New Year Honours' list is headed by Viscountcy for Lord Nuffield.

Baronies are conferred on Field Marshal Birdwood, Sir Leonard Brassey, Sir John Ganzoni, Sir Henry Lopes and Sir Percival Perry.

PRIVY COUNCILLORS:

Sir John Anderson (ex-Governor of Bengal), Robert Hudson, Member of the House of Commons and Earl Lucan. Five Baronetcies are conferred including one on Sir Vernon Thomson. Thirty-five Knight-bachelor including Reverend Herbert Dunnico and Mr. Edward Meyerstein.

COMPANION OF HONOURS

H. A. Gwynne.

GRAND CROSS OF THE BATH

Sir Robert Vansittart.

O. B. E.

Knight Grand Cross to Sir Andrew Rae Duncan.

DAMES COMMANDER

Florence Lambert and Gwendoline Trubshaw.

COMMANDERS

Harriet Cohen and Gracie Fields. —Reuter

Kinght Commander of the British Empire: William David Ross.

Grand Cross of the Bath: General Sir Arthur Wauchope.

Commander of the Bath: Viscount Gort and Air Marshal Mitchell.

Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael: Mr. Earle Page, Deputy Prime Minister Australia.

Companion of the Bath: Major General Telfersmollett.

SEARCHLIGHT ON THE BALKANS

Suppression Of All Liberty By Dictator Metaxas

LONDON, (By Mail).

Some interesting correspondence has lately been appearing in the London Liberal "News Chronicle" on the political position in Greece. As is usual in Britain to-day in such cases, members of the aristocracy or the higher officer ranks of the armed forces have taken the view that the Greek Government is a model of democracy and order, limited only by the need to "repress Communism." Other British observers, who see in this phrase certain resemblances to Hitler's attitude, have written to question this view The following is an extract from one such letter:

"In Greece to-day there is no freedom of speech, assembly, of the right of the workers to organise, of election, or of the right of intellectuals to teach the truth as they see it. And these are the primary symptoms of Fascism The islands and gaols are filled with Liberals, Socialists and Communists who have protested against the suppression of these liberties.

"In the realm of education the schools have been notified that they are not to teach the theory of evolution, since this is deemed prejudicial to the theology of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is a State Institution and naturally upholds the dictatorship. Pericles's famous speech on liberty—one of the finest contributions of ancient Greece to culture—has also been banned in the schools.

Undoubtedly there was inefficiency and corruption under the old regime, but Greece was beginning to move by democratic means towards a more just economic order before the coming of the present dictator Metaxas, who knowing that he could never win the masses for his system, seized power and suppressed all civil liberty. The only difference now is that it is impossible to make public charges of corruption or inefficiency in the present Government—which simply gives Metaxas a free hand."

It is to be noted that the British Government, which was the power behind the placing of King George of Greece on the throne—King George is related to the British Royal Family and has often been entertained by them—has a heavy responsibility for this state of affairs. King George was largely responsible for bringing Metaxas to power—only to find that the General who had lived long in Germany, was pro-Hitler and has ousted British influence from the Aegean in favour of Italy and Germany.

PROTEST AGAINST COLOUR BAR

Residential Segregation Condemned

CAPE TOWN, (By Mail).

"We must smash the colour bar" was the cry of speakers at a mass demonstration of non-Europeans held in Cape Town under the auspices of the National Liberation League of South Africa. The meeting was held to celebrate the second anniversary of the formation of the Liberation League, and also partly as a reply to the recent mass meeting of the residents of Woodstock, a suburb of the city, objecting to 'non-European intrusion" in the residential areas of Woodstock

A lengthy resolution, which was carried unanimously, stated that "This demonstration of non-Europeans and their European sympathisers views, with grave concern the agitation being conducted in the Cape Peninsular for residential segregation of non-Europeans

"It records its united and determined opposition to any further anti-colour or segregation laws intended further to degrade the non-European peoples.'

The resolution further stated "that this meeting approves the choice of advocate Harry Snitcher (Socialist Party) as candidate for the Castle Division in the coming general election'

Mr Snitcher addressing the meeting, said that non-Europeans should organise themselves into a militant force to destroy the colour bar If they did this, hundreds of sympathetic Europeans would join them —Reuter.

JAWAHARLAL FOR BOMBAY

NEW DELHI, December 31.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here this evening from Aligarh.

After spending the night at Delhi he leaves for Bombay tomorrow morning.—A.P.

M. B. E. For Khan Bahadur Baakaza

Information has been received in Bombay that Khan Bahadur Sheikh Ali Baakza J. P. of Bombay, has been appointed as a member of the Order of the British Empire, Civil Division on the recommendation of the Governor of Aden.

EXIT 1937 BUT REMAIN

ENTER 1938

DRAWING CROWDS THAT GROW from DAY to DAY NOW in the 10TH SUCCESSIVE week.

THE PICTURE THAT WAS THE BEST PRODUCTION OF 1937, continues to be the GREATEST ATTRACTION OF 1938 and YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO MISS IT!

BOMBAY TALKIES' GREAT SOCIAL ...

Starring :-DEVIKA RANI

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3 SHOWS DAILY :—: 5-30; 8; & 10-30 P. M.

MINERVA Talkies

—: LAMINGTON ROAD :—

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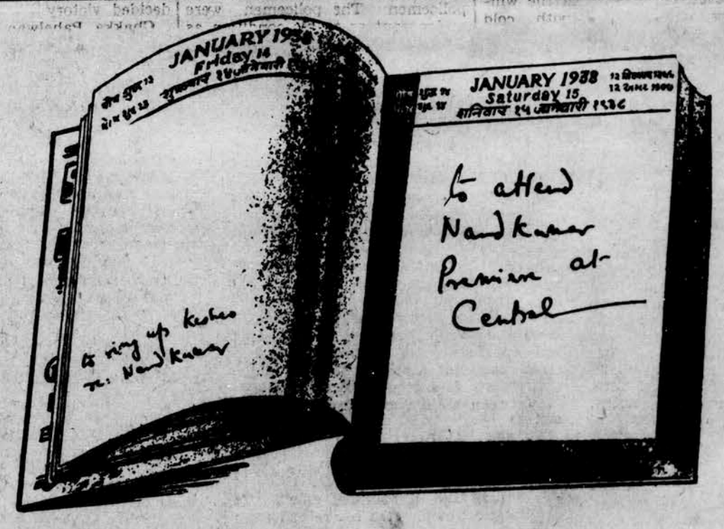

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LET 1938 BE

AN ETERNAL MUSIC of Happiness to you

SAGAR HITS A HIGH WATERMARK and GIVES A PICTURE WITH A SCIENTIFIC THEME—

SURENDRA & MAYA BANNERJEE

WITH KRISHNA KUMARI—SANKATHA

Direction :—: HIREN BOSE

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NOW IN THE 3RD WEEK AT Imperial Cinema LAMINGTON ROAD

TO-DAY—TOMORROW—2-30 MATINEE.

DAILY:—5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Plight Of Indians In Bahrein Petroleum Co.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We, the undersigned, have sanguine hopes that you will do us the favour of publishing in the columns of your valued journal an account based on the following facts.

We were engaged by the Bahrein Petroleum Company on a 3 year agreement (so the document we signed is termed) in September 1936 and were shipped to Bahrein on a travel allowance of a paltry Re. 1|- per day for food. On arrival there we were accommodated in thatched huts called "Barashties" which were not even weatherproof, in the midst of Arab workers, who used to poke fun at the "Hindis". On explaining that Indians were not used to this type of housing we were "pacified" with promises of permanent quarters being built "very shortly". This "very shortly" developed into one whole year, and, finally, when the long hoped-for 'pucca' quarters were completed our dismay can be imagined when we found that we were to be accommodated in tiny rooms 15' x 12' and that also for two men. There was hardly any semblance of sanitation, without privacy or flush, the latrines being placed between the living blocks and adjoining our kitchen and mess rooms. At all times the stench was most offensive and septic throats were common. An appeal for flush put off with vague promises. Further, all refuse emptied out from the white men's latrines into pipes were discharged less than 75 yards from our quarters and left to stagnate in the open air, breeding mosquitoes and emitting a most unbearable stench. Complaints only produced frowns.

Meanwhile we were forced to endure the torments of mosquetoes, sandflies, and Sodden beds, in the monsoons, while sand poured in through the thatch during sandstorms filling eyes, hair, nostrils and even our food. In the winter we used to shiver with cold and went without many a night's rest as we could not light fires for fear of setting the thatch ablaze, while the whites lived in "air conditioned quarters, drink iced and filtered water and enjoyed the luxury of a cinema". The peculiar salt water of Bahrein was all we drank.

At duty we were given the meanest of tasks while white men, some scarcely able to sign their names, were supervising with the aid of a large vocabulary. When by dint of sheer achievement we were given skilled work of such a character as to warrant at least three times the wages we received all the appreciation shown was insult and abuse.

When life in the coolie camp became unendurable, we asked to be permitted to reside in the town (Mannamah) some 18 miles away from the fields, where housing and sanitation was better. Permission, very reluctantly, was granted but free transportation was withheld with the consequence that we were obliged to spend Rs. 2 per day (and frequently more) on taxi fare to earn Rs. 5|-.

Food was expensive and of poor quality and we always felt undernourished. Medical attendance was, to say the least, most indifferent and the doctor seemed (just as most of the other Indians did) in dread of the "office" so much so that he once told one of us that the office "did not like" him putting men on the sick list.

Married men who desired their families brought to Bahrein even at their own expense were put off with vague promises till ultimately nothing was done in this direction.

When one could endure the life no longer and asked for release every conceivable obstacle would be put in his way. The case of a Mangalorian, L. S. Torres, is outstanding and serves to show a measure of the treatment meted out to the Indian employees of the Company. The man in question on receiving distressing news from home applied for leave without pay (he had over a year's service to his credit) and received a flat refusal. He then resigned his post. His resignation was not accepted. Seeing no hope of returning to India his anxiety developed into madness. When he was a helpless lunatic (and we can vouch he was harmless) he was thrown into a common prison cell with Arab criminals after being dragged from his quarters in handcuffs with his legs securely bound with rope and in very inadequate clothing (weather at the time was very cold). This was done by Arab policemen. The policemen were so ignorant as to his condition as to think him drunk. In the police station a free peep show was given to all who cared to see this "strange specimen" whose only crime was that he wanted to go home and in return he got the madman's manacles.

When we appealed to the authorities in the person of one Mr. Black we had the door slammed in our faces.

The foregoing may appear incredible but we can vouch for its truth and doubtless, so will the other Indian employees of the Company in Bahrein. The unfortunate victim may be seen today in St. George's Hospital, Bombay, by all those interested.

Thanking you,—We remain.—

Yours etc.,

G. A. ALVES,
D. P. AMANNA,
T. N. FERNANDEZ,
J. E. AUGUSTO,
C. BENGERS,
L. WOODFALL,
J. SOARES,

Bombay, Dec. 30.

Hamida-Gunga Bout

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you if you will please public the following in your esteemed paper.

I have read of Chakka Pahelwan's statement in your paper of 27th inst. and it is really surprising that he as a well-known and experienced wrestler should give the decision in favour of Hamida. I was present at the time of the bout and as a lover of the sport was observing all the details of the fight minutely and I should think any one who has been in the line for a few years could say that Gunga was superior to Hamida.

After the usual "Salami" Gunga just pushed Hamida by a neck hold (which is allowed by the rules of wrestling) was almost down on his knees but saved himself. Moreover the Lahore man's foot work was superb and all the while the Patiala wrestler was aware of Gunga's superior strength and was always on the defensive whilst the Lahore man was doing his work with confidence and ease.

Leaving aside the question of their going out of the ring twice, the third time they came in the ring Hamida with a hold on Gunga's "Jangia" brought him on his knees and while the dumb wrestler was trying to get up Hamida tried to pin him and just succeeded in his effort and Gunga touched his "left deltoid" only to the ground and did not show his chest fully towards the sky but it was only a side ward position and at this juncture Hamida instead of holding on to his adversary left him without the referee's whistling to do so, and left the arena exultant at his undecided victory.

Chakka Pahelwan at this time was at the opposite end of the two wrestlers and it was not possible for him to see the correct position clearly whereas the referee was the proper person to say what had actually happened for he was all the time moving round with the combatants. If Hamida was so confident of his superiority over Gunga why did he not enter the ring to satisfy the public while Gunga was awaiting his return?

In a fight prior to this between Sohansingn and Jwala of Manavdar (Jama Party) Sonansingh pinned Jwala with pressure on the neck but was not declared winner in spite of the Manavdar wrestler's shoulder having touched the ground and chest towards the sky and was asked to fight again which he willingly did and gained his verdict by the same throw, so the same thing ought to have been done in the case of Gunga-Hamida fight.

You may be aware that a film was taken of this fight so invitations should be sent by some committee to well known educated persons who know the A.B.C. of wrestling or to different Gymnastic Institutions conducted by respectable and educated people to send their representatives to give their decision after seeing the motion picture.

In another letter to you about this bout mention is made that according to Indian rules of Art showing the chest towards the sky means defeated but I may mention here that there is a counter lock in wrestling when chest is shown towards sky while taking a spin turn on neck. So merely showing chest to the sky does not mean defeated.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE INTERESTED."

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. J. C. Maitra's rejoinder. For fear of the main issue being side-tracked I confine my remarks to the most important point. Mr. Maitra states:—

"In this connection I should remind Mr. Ali Bahadur of the discussion, we had with Gama about Indian and European styles of wrestling soon after his arrival in Bombay when Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan as well as Pt. Raja Ram Trivedi was also present. Gama had agreed with me that a fall would be complete and decisive only when both the shoulders and the hips touched the ground, one side touching the ground would be no fall.'

Now I can lay my finger exactly at the point of disagreement.

I maintain that both the shoulders and the hips need not touch the ground for a decisive fall. If the rule stated by Mr. Maitra above is really the rule then Hamida may not have won. But I repeat such is not the rule. One shoulder and the part of the back touching the ground is quite enough and on the basis of this Hamida has certainly won. Gama has also interpreted the rule in the same way while giving an interview to the "Daily Hilal". I do not remember if he had agreed to 'hips and both shoulders touching the ground', as the condition for a decisive fall. On inquiry Gama also denies to have agreed to such a rule. I believe there is misunderstanding about this interpretation of the rules. Any way it is good that the controversy has resolve itself into a difference of interpretation of rules of Indian wrestling and can be referred to expert and veteran wrestlers.—Yours, etc.,

ALI BAHADUR KHAN.

"ONLY DEMOCRATIC ELECTION"

Stalin's Tribute To Soviet Constitution

MOSCOW, December 12.

Stalin waited until last night to make his first speech in the election campaign at a crowded meeting in the Bolshoi Theatre. He was cheered loudly, and it was some time before he could begin his speech, in which according to the official Tass Agency, he said:

Comrades, to tell you the truth, I had no intention of making a speech. I was dragged, so to speak, to this meeting. What shall I talk about? Everything that ought to have been said before the elections has already been said and said again. What is needed, they say, is explanations of certain questions connected with the election campaign. What explanations on what questions? Everything that needed to be explained has been explained and explained again. What else can be added to these explanations?

"MOST FAIR, MOST DEMOCRATIC"

The point is that our universal elections will be carried out as most fair and most democratic as compared with the elections in any other country in the world. Universal elections exist and take place in some capitalist countries too, so-called democratic countries. But in what atmosphere do the elections take place there? In an atmosphere of class conflicts, of class enmity, of pressure upon the electors on the part of capitalists, landlords, bankers, and other capitalist sharks.

Such elections, even if they are universal, equal, secret, and direct cannot be called altogether free, altogether democratic elections. Here in our country, on the contrary, the elections are held in an entirely different atmosphere. In our country there are no capitalists, no landlords, and consequently no pressure is exerted by the propertied classes upon the non-propertied.

In our country the elections are held in an atmosphere of collaboration between the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia, in an atmosphere of mutual confidence between them, in an atmosphere, I would say, of mutual friendship, because there are no capitalists in our country, no landlords, no exploitation, and, in fact, there is nobody to bring pressure to bear on the people in order to disturb their will.

That is why our elections are the only ones in the whole world which are really free and democratic. (Loud applause.)

"REALLY A HOLIDAY"

The forthcoming elections are not merely elections, comrades. They are really a national holiday for our workers, our peasants, and our intelligentsia. Never in the history of the world have there been such really free, really democratic elections. Never! History knows no such other example. Such free and really democratic elections could arise only on the basis of the triumph of the Socialist order.

It is on this basis that our new, really free democratic elections have arisen, elections which have no precedent in the history of mankind. How, then, after this, can one but congratulate you in connection with the day of national triumph, the day of the elections to the supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union!

WHO CANDIDATES ARE

Analysis Of Occupations

An analysis of the candidates nominated for recent Russian elections, showing their occupations, follows:—

	Council of Union.	Council of Nationalities.
Communist party officials	118	96
Members Central Executive Committees	79	92
*Members Councils of Commissars	50	42
Military	71	37
Members Commissariat of Internal Affairs	45	22
Industry—		
Directors and managers	18	7
Foremen	10	8
Engineers	4	2
Workers	42	49
Railways	24	11
Machine-tractor workers	30	26
Collective farm workers	64	118
Intelligentsia—		
Actors	2	3
Scientists and physicians	17	7
School head masters	3	4
School teachers	4	8
Writers, editors	6	9
Students	7	8
Young Communist League secretaries	3	14
Trade Union leaders	3	7
Other Government officials	13	19

*Excepting Commissariats of Defence and Internal Affairs, listed separately.

The total number listed in this table is 1,182 which exceeds the number of constituencies. The discrepancy can be accounted for in part in that some of the candidates are listed for both Houses, although they can stand for one only. In other cases misspellings and wrong initials may account for errors of duplication in making the tabulation.

CORRUPT TRADE UNION OFFICIALS

Bane Of American Movement

NEW YORK,

A great proportion of the men hired by American firms to spy on their employees' trade union activities are trade union officials.

This is the startling disclosure made to-day in the report of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee which has been investigating the anti-Labour espionage business.

The report says the Committee has found that 2,500 important firms are paying spies to keep them informed of movements within Labour organisations.

Of 300 men employed by the famous Pinkerton Agency 100 are officials of trade unions, says the report, adding:

PINKERTON'S MEN

"The power of these Pinkerton spies is increased tenfold by their official positions in the unions.

"One Pinkerton operative is National vice-President of his union.

"One is vice-president of an international union

"Fourteen are local branch presidents with access to the list of members and the financial records of their unions.

"Three are union organisers."

These Pinkerton spies have been placing men in positions where they are the first to learn the names of new members.

"Large corporations," continues the report, "rely on spies, and no firm is too small to employ them. The habit has even infected the labour relations of non-commercial and philanthropic organisations."

SPY FIRMS LISTED

The report gives a list, "reading like a Blue Book of American industry," giving the names of firms which employ paid spies. It includes steel makers, movie producers, railways, famous food companies, hotels, petrol companies, telephone and telegraph companies and publishers.

An hour after this report was issued America's two rival trade-union organisations, the old-established American Federation of Labour and the new rebel body, John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organisation, resumed their ten-week effort to patch up their differences.

Within 20 minutes the conference had collapsed, both sides refusing to alter their attitudes.

On the eve of the conference John L. Lewis's weekly journal roundly accused the American Federation of Labour of having joined the "sweatshop employers and Tory politicians" for the purpose of killing the Roosevelt Wage Bill.

POONA:—Sivappa Ramiah, was sentenced to imprisonment for two months by the Additional City Magistrate, on a charge of intruding in the apartments of a cine actress with the intention of committing a theft.

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INDIANS IN CEYLON

Wretched Conditions Of Plantation Workers: Denial Of Franchise

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Mr. D. Xavier of Mayavaram, who has toured Ceylon twice to study the conditions of Indian labour there, on behalf of the Indian National Congress, in statement to the "United Press" says:—

"The statement issued by the three members of the Ceylon State Council to the "Associated Press" at Calcutta on December 24, 1937, cannot be said to represent the facts in Ceylon. As one who has toured extensively over Ceylon on behalf of the Congress to study the conditions of the Indian Labourers there in 1931, and as one in constant touch with the recruiting districts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, South Arcot, Salem and other southern districts, I have to reply to the views expressed by them.

HAND-TO-MOUTH LIVING.

The condition of Indian labourers who have migrated to Ceylon is wretched and was regulated only by the whims and caprices of the planters and it was only in 1927 that after a good deal of agitation the minimum wages ordinance was passed. Even under the wages as fixed under the ordinance, Indian labour was generally having only a hand-to-mouth living. But, recently, even these wages have been reduced with the consent of the Government of India. It is no wonder, therefore that the Government of India should be considered by the labourers and by the public to have deliberately betrayed the interests of the Indian emigrants in Ceylon.

The degree of medical aid that the labourers are having as they are entitled to have under the ordinances may be judged from the fact that there are at present only 120 hospitals and 762 dispensaries. Some estates have not to this day even a dispensary and no maternity relief. The children of the labourers are hopelessly neglected. For statistical purposes, there are 400 schools imparting education to 42,743 children but even now these schools may have as teachers only a figure-head, who is more concerned with the working of the estate than with the teaching of the boys and who is the master of the Check Roll.

Inspite of all these difficulties and wretched conditions the Indians patiently worked for years improving Ceylon. The help of Indian labour was necessary till the land improvements were affected. Ever since the Indian labourers set foot on the soil, they earned a name for their diligent and hard work, and the Sinhalese viewed them with jealousy. Usually Sinhalese labourers are easy going and used to shun work. In all these estates and in cities, Indian labourers are preferred. There is no gainsaying the fact that there is an ever-increasing anti-Indian feeling in Ceylon. Since an Indian member was sitting in Ceylon State Council, he never betrayed the cause of Ceylon to British Imperialism. The Hon. Mr. I. X. Periera in the State Council was always sympathetic with the Ceylonese.

Refusal of franchise to Indians in the new village ordinance committee is a direct outcome of the anti-Indian feeling. In a country where adult franchise is enjoyed, the limiting of votes of Indians who own lands cannot be said to be just or generous. All Indians helped to make Ceylon what it is to-day.—United Press.

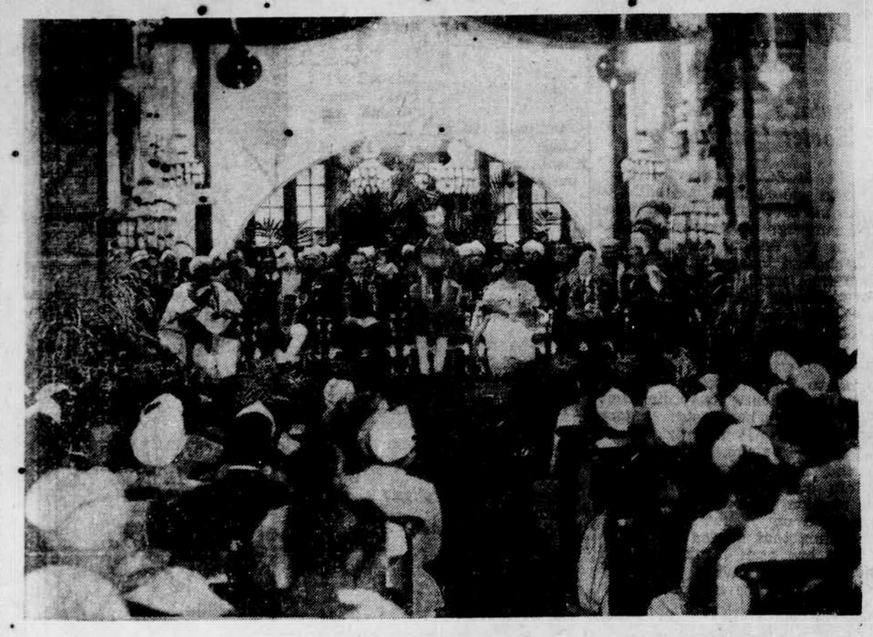
ENGINEERING DEGREES

Question Of Recognition

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Dec. 30.

After the presidential address, a general meeting of the Institution of Engineers was held in which the following resolution was moved by Mr. S. B. Joshi, an engineer of Bombay and was passed unanimously. "The general meeting of the Institution of Engineers, India invites the attention of the Council to the fact that our institution has recognised —for the purpose of exemption from our examination or of attaching or electing any person to anyone of the forms of membership of our institution or for any other purpose pertaining to the objects of our institution—the diplomas of many institutions which have not in turn recognised our institution for like purposes. The general body of the Institution of Engineering (India) views such a state of affairs with concern and recommends to the Council to take such steps as it deems fit to obtain recognition. The Council should make a report on this question after the next annual general meeting."

The conference concludes its deliberations on December 31. The annual dinner will be held on New Year's evening. The roads' congress begins on January 4.—



H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore addressing the Oriental Conference at Trivandrum.

REVOLUTIONISING AIR TRAVEL

Lindbergh's Plans To Construct Great Air Liners

NEW YORK (By Air Mail).

Great air liners, carrying 100 passengers each at a speed of 200 miles per hour at a height of nearly 5 miles over the ocean, is the vision of future travel that Col. Lindbergh has taken back to the United States after his stay in England.

Col. Lindbergh, as Chairman of the Technical Committee of Pan-American Airways (who are to operate an air service across the Atlantic in association with Imperial Airways) has called for tenders for the construction of a maximum of 24 ocean air liners to be known as "Yankee Clippers."

The estimated cost of each plane is £2,00,000. These liners will have luxurious state-room accommodation. They will carry 100 passengers each and a crew of 16 with a range of 5,000 miles non-stop. Their cruising speed must range from 200 miles per hour at sea level to 300 miles at an altitude of 25,000 feet.—United Press.

"UPHOLD DIGNITY OF FLAG"

Jawaharlal At U. P. Political Conference

HARDUAGANJ CAMP, (Aligarh), December 30.

There was a flag-hoisting ceremony at the Congress Camp this morning when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru unfurled the National Flag in the presence of a very large crowd.

Pandit Jawaharlal exhorted them to uphold the dignity of the flag at all times and guard it in every way.

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Later, there was a Subjects Committee meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Mohanlal Saxena Various amendments to the resolution on the Agrarian question were discussed.

OPEN SESSION

The open session of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference commenced to-day at 2-30 p.m. The special pandal was packed to the full. Thakur Malkhan Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee read an address welcoming the delegates.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena then delivered his presidential address.

The Hon. Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju and other Ministers of the U. P. Government arrived here to-day and were received at the station by Seth Shrichand Singhal, Thakur Malkhan Singh and others. The Ministers visited the lady delegates' camp and the demonstrations arranged by the various departments.—A. P.

Bhandla Residents Appeal For Funds To Reconstruct Temple

Mr. G. D. Ghorpade and others have issued the following appeal:—

We the Hindu residents of Bhandla of District Satara appeal to the generous Public to help us in our work of reconstruction of the local Shri Pandurnga temple. The work will cost us about Rs. 5,000. We have deputed Mr. D. N. Raut to collect money for the purpose.

PHYSICAL TRAINING IN INDIA

Bratachari System Recommended For All India

CALCUTTA, Dec. 30.

The urgency and importance of taking measures to improve the national physique of India were discussed at a conference held in Calcutta at the Town Hall, Maharaja Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury of Santosh presiding.

The conference which was the first of its kind, was organised by the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram, president of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, and was attended by sports enthusiasts from various provinces.

While recognising the importance of all forms of scientific physical training, the conference attached special value to the Bratachari system, which co-ordinated physical training and, being less expensive, was suitable for adoption on a mass scale throughout India.

The conference appointed a committee with the Maharaja of Santosh as President and the Yuvaraja of Pithapuram as Vice-President for the purpose of constituting of an All-India Board of Physical training by enlisting the co-operation of all Government and non-Government agencies in every province in India.—United Press.

"ENGLESTAN" SAILS FOR JEDDAH

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, (By Mail.)

The s.s. "Englestan" of Scindia Steam Navigation Company sailed with 678 pilgrims, including 47 women and 1 minor girl on board and 2,800 bags of cargo, for Jedda direct on 27th morning. She is the first steamer of the Scindia Company to proceed on the Haj run and will be followed by the s. s. "El-Medina" from Bombay on 3rd January, s.s. "Englestan" will, after disembarking passengers at Jedda, return to Karachi and take pilgrim passengers there on 26th January.

The ship, on which a party was given by the Scindia Company on 25th afternoon, was also visited just before her sailing by several distinguished Muslim leaders including Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Sir Nazimuddin, Home Minister, Khan Bahadur Abdul Momen, Chairman of Calcutta Port Haj Committee and others. The visitors were completely satisfied with the arrangements made by the Company for the pilgrim passengers and appreciated the accommodation and facilities provided in the ship

The number of pilgrim passengers embarking at Calcutta by the Scindia steamer "Englestan" has been remarkable and has exceeded the number carried from Calcutta during the preceding five years. The main credit for this achievement in the annals of Indian shipping and Calcutta Port is due to the organisation and influence of Mr. Abdul Baree Chowdhury, the Chairman of the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Company Limited, who actively assisted and worked in close co-operation with Scindia Company in regard to the Haj service and who is specially travelling on board the steamer in order to attend to the comforts and convenience of the pilgrims. Several prominent Muslim leaders have been urging the Scindia Company to carry pilgrim traffic and it is satisfactory that the response of the premier Indian shipping company has been crowned with success inasmuch as its first pilgrim ship has beaten the record of the last five years.

TAXI-DRIVERS' STRIKE IN PUNJAB

Protest Against Motor Taxation Bill

LAHORE, Dec. 31.

That a big march, in which at least 5,000 drivers and owners of motor vehicles intend participating, will be staged in Lahore on January 10, the opening day of the ensuing session of the Punjab Assembly, preceded by a complete strike on January 1, to protest against the proposed Punjab Motor Taxation Bill, is the decision arrived at to-day at an emergent meeting of Anti-Motor Taxation Sub-Committee, which was attended by the Presidents and Secretaries of all the District Motor Unions in the Province.

The marchers who will collect in Lahore from the various parts of the Punjab, after parading the main bazaars of the city will proceed "en masse" to the Assembly Chamber, made by Sheik Hisam-Ud-Din, President of the Punjab Motor Union.

Mr Besant K. Jaggi, President of the Anti-Motor Taxation Committee, in a statement to the Press, deplores the steps taken by the Punjab Government when a similar Bill came up in the last Council, and claims that the Bill had not been circulated for public opinion.

He adds: "It is feared that the proposed Bill, if passed would give a death blow to the motor traffic business in this province." —United Press.

WESTERN DISTURBANCE MOVES EASTWARDS

Widespread Rain

POONA, Dec. 31.

The western disturbance moved rapidly eastwards and lies this morning as an extended low pressure area over northwest India. It caused widespread rain from Baluchistan and Sind to Western Himalayas and in West Central India with a few falls in Gujarat and adjoining parts of west Central Provinces and North Bombay Deccan. Fog has been reported from Bengal and Assam observations lacking from Kashmir. Temperatures were markedly below normal in Baluchistan and minimum temperatures were markedly above normal in north Bombay Deccan and adjoining parts of West Central Provinces and West Central India and in and Near-West United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Murree two inches; Sialkot Dalhousie and Cherat one and half; Rawalpindi and Peshawar one; Brijnagar three-quarters; Mainpuri, Guna, Agra Lahore and Kotah half. Fort Sandeman, Hernai, Chaman, Badin Srinagar Bikaner and Barmer quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue widespread in and near western Himalayas and occur locally in East Rajputana, west Central India and at a few stations in north west frontier province, west Rajputana, east United Provinces, east Central India, west Central Provinces, Gujarat, Konkan, Deccan and north Madras coast. Fog or drizzle may occur in Bengal and Assam.

Heavy rainfall warning: Moderate to heavy rain or snow will occur western Himalayas during the next 48 hours.—A. P.

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Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-12-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +034 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m 68 3 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 80.8 degrees 4.7 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 69.3 degrees (below normal)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 79 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 11 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 31-12-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 75.0 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.16 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.98 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Lahore—Sardar Hazar Singh Ramdam who had been to Europe and Russia and arrested on his arrival in Bombay by the police under the Criminal Law Amendment Act was released from the Lahore Fort to-day after a period of two months. He has been interned in his village in the District of Ludhiana.

Delhi Letter

Hard Time Expected For Grigg

Congress Ministers Press For Provincialising Services

Simla Exodus To Be Given Up: Butler's Visit To Capital

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

Christmas has come and gone. With a steadily falling temperature and deserted offices in the Secretariat New Delhi could hardly be expected to put on the usually festive appearance associated with the season. It has been singularly uneventful—and even the visit of the British delegates to the Indian Science Congress passed off without incident. The scientist-visitors to the Imperial Capital seemed to have taken a vow of silence—they were disposed to see, to hear but not to speak. Even at the ceremonial lunch which the Government of India gave in their honour—an honour which is generally reserved for foreign potentates like the Sultan of Muscat—they let others speak without offering much in reply.

BUTLER'S VISIT.

To a different class belongs Mr. Butler of the International Labour Office who arrived in Delhi last night. He is having a round of engagements—visits to mills, conferences with leaders, consultations with officials and a Broadcast talk. It cannot be expected that one who is on an official visit to India as the guest of the Government of India will say anything in disparagement of the Government's labour policy, but the knowledge which he now gains of Indian conditions may be of help in the working of the I.L.O.'s Indian office. I have no doubt that his visit will also enable him to realise why Indian opinion has not been hitherto quite as favourable to the League of Nations as he might have wished.

With autonomy in the provinces conditions however, have changed making it possible for at least popular Ministers to go ahead with ameliorative labour legislation in consonance with the spirit of the times. So whatever may be India's opinion about the utility of the League the I.L.O. at least is in a position to help the provinces in formulating a labour policy.

WILL DELHI FOLLOW?

When will Delhi fall in line with the sister provinces around it? This question has been agitating the Delhi public ever since the Congress Governments came to power in July last in the United Provinces and Bihar. Unfortunately there has so far been nothing to show that a change in policy can be looked for at an early date.

A resolution, which at the time was regarded as a test motion was brought forward by Mr. P. N. Sapru during the last Simla session of the Council of State recommending to the Government of India that they should return the securities taken from newspapers and presses in the centrally administered areas including Delhi. The resolution was not moved at the time as according to lobby reports the Government member gave some satisfactory assurances informally to the member concerned to the effect that the matter would be sympathetically considered. It was evidently felt by Mr. Sapru that it was better to accept the informal assurance and leave it to the good sense of the authorities than raise a formal discussion on the floor of the House.

This week, however, one of the Delhi Editors has officially been informed by the Chief Commissioner that the securities would not be returned. It seems strange that while the Congress provinces are returning even the forfeited securities the Chief Commissioner of Delhi should decline to give back even the ordinary deposits which have been lying with the Government for more than five years. It was at the time of the Civil Disobedience movement that these deposits were taken. As that emergency is now a thing of the past, the consideration which should weigh with the Government is whether there is any further need to keep these amounts as security. If for five years and more nothing has happened, or been written in the papers concerned, which has obliged the Government to forfeit part of whole of these securities is that not presumptive evidence that there is no further justification for keeping these securities? I think that the question will come up during the next session of the Legislature.

COMING EVENTS.

It is said that coming events cast their shadows before. The coming of Federation has already begun to exert additional pressure on the available space in the Imperial Secretariat buildings. The four open quadrangles in the two blocks of the Secretariat buildings are to be filled up next year with new rooms for officers at a cost of some lakhs. Already the offices of the Federal Court have been opened in the Council House—though nobody knows when the court will have work to do.

The new Economic Adviser, Prof. Gregory, will require some provision for his offices when he arrives in January. There is also special staff appointed in the department of Mr. Sheehy for work in connection with the income tax till—including the new Adviser, Mr. Chambers. In the Commerce Department we have Mr. N. R. Pillai who is the special officer in charge of the Indo-British trade negotiations. The creating of new departments like Communications Labour has also added to the staff—as also the new scheme to train young I.C.S. officers as Under Secretaries in the various departments. Very soon there will also be an enlarged staff for the publicity department as a result of Mr. Joyce's scheme.

The question which has provoked some comment in political circles is why when there is a general demand for retrenchment and for drastic economy in expenditure a number of new appointments should be created. "Is it not legitimate to ask whether provincial autonomy has not reduced the burden of work on the Central Government calling for reduction of staff? In any case if Federation is to come at an early date, as promised by the Viceroy, would it not have been wiser to leave these questions of reorganisation of departments and creation of new posts to the coming Federal Ministry? I am referring to this subject as it is bound to come up before the Assembly in more than one form. There is already an adjournment motion on the Wheels Committee's report which has been given notice of by Mr. Satyamurthi.

EXODUS AGAIN.

It is usual at this time of the year to indulge in speculations about the Government's intentions about the annual summer move to Simla. One reason why the problem has become urgent is the increasing congestion in Simla which was particularly acute last summer. The fact is that it is becoming more and more difficult to find suitable accommodation in Simla for all the offices and the staff proceeding to Simla. For some weeks now the Secretaries of the Government of India have been holding conferences to decide which of the offices could be conveniently asked to stay on in Delhi throughout the year.

I am told that certain decisions have been taken and that as soon as the Viceroy return from his tour final orders will be issued. The impression is that what are called the attached offices—such as the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, the Civil Aviation Department, the Archaeological Department and probably also the Indian Stores Department—may from this year onwards loss the privilege of going to Simla. Already new departments like the Broadcasting Department are staying on in Delhi throughout the year. It is therefore asked why the Director of Broadcasting can stay in Delhi during summer other heads of departments should not. As I have explained the difficulty of finding accommodation in Simla is so great that many Government offices are obliged to rent private buildings at considerable expense. The larger question of giving up the exodus altogether is no likely to be settled before the Federal legislatures come into existence.

MINISTERS' CONFERENCE.

Late in January the Finance Ministers of the provinces are to meet here in New Delhi. So far as Delhi officials are concerned they say that their only part in it is to bring the Ministers together and give them an opportunity to discuss their problems jointly. "It will be quite informal" said a high official to me.

Grants under the Niemeyer award and the borrowing programme may be taken as inevitable items for discussion. I am certain, however, that the Finance Ministers who are mostly Premiers also will not let slip the opportunity to make certain concerted demands for helping the finances of the provinces For instance it is quite likely that the Premiers may ask for a share in the proceeds of the sugar excise duty—a demand for which there is both justice and reason

There is also the question of further recruitment to the superior Service. At the last Forestry Conference the provincial Ministers present made no secret of their determination to provincialise the Services and thereby cheapen the administration Talks in Congress circles here suggest that sooner or later the Provincial Premiers may also address the Secretary of State on the subject after sounding the Government of India as to this attitude.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG AGRICULTURISTS

Indian Economic Conference Deliberations

(From Our Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (By Mail.)

At the second meeting of the Indian Economic Conference further discussion on indigenous banking was carried on by Prof. Haricharan Ghose of Bangabasi College, Calcutta, L. C. Jain, Punjab University; Prof. Vakil, Bombay; Dr. Narayanaswami Naidu, Madras, took prominent part in the proceedings.

Papers were also read regarding the unemployment in India by Prof. Samad, Islamia College, Calcutta, Dr. V. R. K. V. Rao, Prof. Karve and others after which the subject was discussed. Dr. Gyanchand, Prof. Dey, Dr. P. S. Loknatham were of opinion that there existed unemployment not only amongst educated but amongst farming and agriculturist classes and recommended various remedies and proposals to put into operation by the local Governments.

Prof. Gyanchand who represented Bihar Government in the conference explained at great length the impossibilities of cultivating lands on co-operative basis.

HOW HE GOT TOP MARKS IN MATHEMATICS

Nahan Student Did Not Bother To Answer Paper!

NAHAN (Simoor), (By Mail).

A student in a local High School secured top marks in mathematics without answering a single sum.

Throughout the examination hour his class mates found him playfully scribbling or looking out of the window. Towards the end he scribbled two sentences on the answer paper which earned him highest marks.

His answer was as follows:—

"I am convinced that Mathematics is an aid to precise thinking but it does not offer any solution to the keen struggle that awaits me in the world outside after my school days. As advised by my parents I do not bother to answer this question Paper."—A. P.

ALLAHABAD AS U. P. CAPITAL

Citizens' Agitation For Re-transfer

ALLAHABAD, December 30.

The advent of the Congress Ministry in these provinces has led to the revival of the agitation on the question of the retention of the capital of Allahabad.

Following a meeting with the Hon. the Premier of deputation of the citizens of Allahabad, a meeting of a number of prominent citizens, was held yesterday in the Municipal Council Chamber, under the presidentship of Dr. Hriday Nath Kunzru.

At this meeting Mr. R. N. Basu, chairman of the Municipal Board, who had led the deputation which waited on the Premier, informed the audience that the Premier had assured them that he would give a favourable consideration to the representation on the question of the status of Allahabad.

The meeting resolved to form a strong Capital Retention Committee to organise an agitation and to make representations to the Government on the subject.

Following are the office-bearers of that Committee:—

President: Sir Abdul Rauf; Vice-Presidents: Rai Bahadur Dr. Kanahiya Lal, Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan; Secretaries: Messrs R. N. Basu, Lal Bahadur Sastri and Keshav Deo Malaviya.

The desire of the citizens of Allahabad is that, if it be possible now to return the entire secretariat to Allahabad, at least some provincial departmental offices not connected with the Legislature should be re-transferred to Allahabad, a session of the Legislature should be held here and the members of the Government should also stay here for some months every year.—United Press

ALL-BRITISH FAMILIES IN COLONIES

Emigration Of British Boys And Girls To Be Encouraged

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Early in the New Year the Government will call a conference of all the Dominions to consider the problem of emigration.

The Government is alarmed at the way foreigners going to the Dominions and not only taking up jobs there which Britons might have had, but undermining the British preponderance of the population.

In Canada, Britons are already in a minority, and the Government fears that the same thing may happen in the other dominions unless the situation is remedied at once.

A scheme will therefore be placed before the Empire countries for taking more men and women of British blood, and thus preserving more closely the tie with the mother country.

Side by side with this, trade arrangements will be proposed whereby British firms will be encouraged to set up branches in the Empire countries and take their own British staffs out.

Emigration of British women and girls will also be encouraged, to give British settlers now out in the Empire outposts a chance of marrying and rearing more all-British families.

The scheme is not intended to relieve unemployment at home, but to preserve the Empire countries as British Countries.

For this reason the Dominions will be asked to tighten up the regulations regarding the admission of aliens.—United Press.

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"THE DOCTOR WAS RIGHT ABOUT BRAND'S ESSENCE—YOU'VE LOST THAT WORN-OUT LOOK ALREADY."
"OUT AND ABOUT ALREADY! WHAT A REMARKABLE RECOVERY THIS OLD LADY HAS MADE."
"YES, I'M BETTER THAN EVER—AND I'M GOING TO KEEP WELL. SHERRY BRAND'S ESSENCE OF CHICKEN, MY DEAR—IT'S MADE ME FEEL QUITE YOUNG AGAIN."

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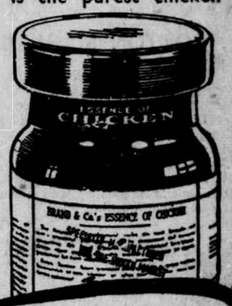

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N. Y. K. LINE

Passage Rates from Bombay

		SINGLE Cabin £	SINGLE T'st £	RETURN. Cabin £	RETURN. T'st £
Colombo		7-0	5-0	12-12	9-0
Singapore		19-0	12-0	30-0	18-0
Hongkong		26-0	17-0	46-14	30-0
Shanghai		30-0	19-0	50-0	30-0
Kobe		35-0	22-0	50-0	30-0
Yokohama		36-0	23-0	50-0	30-0

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application.

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo

		London £	M'Seilles £
1st	A	69-0	64-0
	B	66-0	61-0
	C	54-0	49-0
	D	49-0	44-0
2nd	A	44-0	40-0
	B	34-0	30-0
	C	31-0	27-0

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For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—
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SUB-REGISTRARS CRITICISE GOVT. ORDERS

Registration Made Subservient To Revenue Dept.

The General Secretary, Bombay Presidency Subregistrars' Association, writes:—

The 12th conference of the subregistrars of the Presidency was held at Dakor in the Kaira District in the High School premises on 27th December under the presidentship of Mr. S. B. Vaidya, Collector and District Registrar of Kaira.

The Secretary criticised the recent orders of Government placing the subregistrars under the supervision and control of Mamlatdars with a view to improve control over them. These orders, he said, appeared inconsistent with the spirit of the Registration Act—an All-India one which did not contemplate control of any other department and they humiliated the department in the eyes of the public and other departments without making any improvement in present conditions. He said, that there should be either complete separation from or amalgamation with the Revenue Department holding subregistrars eligible for the post of Mamlatdars.

The other reason for their meeting was the impending permanent cut in pay above Rs. 100 as reported in the papers. The Registration Department had, he said suffered a very heavy cut in pay in the revision of 1920 and the present scale of pay as revised in 1921 was far below the living wage for the class of men recruited as subregistrars.

The President welcomed the conference to his district and advised the subregistrars not to be pessimistic or despondent about the results. They had a corporate body of a long-standing and if the efforts were continued they were sure to meet with success. As for the orders he said that they were passed after careful consideration by Commissioners and they should wait to see how they worked. They need not feel sorry about the orders because subregistrars were the colleagues and not subordinate of Mamlatdars and they were to be given only work like assistance suits and not any clerical work. As for their demand for improving scale of pay, he said, it was a just grievance and he was sure it would receive due consideration and the cut in pay would affect all.

Two Motor Accidents In Poona

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, (By Mail).

Two motor accidents involving over 20 passengers occurred during the course of Tuesday last within a radius of twenty miles from Poona.

Earlier at about ten in the morning a service lorry loaded with passengers was proceeding to Satara, when negotiating a curve it skidded and overturned. Nine passengers and the driver of the bus were injured, the last named seriously. They have all been brought down to Sassoon Hospital for treatment.

At about four in the evening another bus in avoiding a collision with a bullock-cart dashed on a road-side tree, as a result of which fifteen passengers received minor injuries. They were also treated at the Sassoon Hospital.

Dr. B. C. Roy, who was to have left for Calcutta on December 29, on an urgent call from the Maharaja of Nabha went to examine his health at Kodaikanal and returned to Madras this morning.

JOURNALIST ASSOCIATION FOR BURMA

Govt. Action In Demanding Deposits Criticised

RANGOON, (By Air Mail).

At a meeting convened by U Saw, Editor-in-chief of the "Sun" and held at the premises of the Sun Press, U Sein, Chief Editor of the "New Light of Burma," U Ba Choe, Editor of the Weekly Burmese paper "Dee Dok" and others, it was unanimously decided to form an All-Burma Burmese Press Association to work for the common interests and welfare of the people and the country.

During discussion at the meeting which was attended by 24 representatives of the Burmese presses and journals including the leading ones, various speakers emphasised the urgency and utility of such an association particularly in the interests of the business and in the interest of the workers engaged in the line. Speakers also criticised the Government action in demanding security deposits from the Burmese papers and strongly objected to the Press Emergency Act which in their opinion gagged the papers and affected the freedom of speech in the country.

Resolutions were passed urging immediate repeal of the Press Act and condemning the Government action in demanding security deposits from "The Sun" and "The Saithan" as well as from two other papers which recently filed their declarations to be issued shortly.

A provisional Committee of nine was formed to draft the rules and regulations of the Association. Letters were received from Mandalay and other places approving the formation of such an association.—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS UP

London Stock Exchange Quiet

BOMBAY, Dec 31

NEW YORK COTTON
New York cotton was moderately active on scattered buying but general enquiry was lacking with trend uncertain.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
Stock Exchange was generally quiet.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT
Active but later slowed down in absence of support.

CHICAGO WHEAT
Open quiet but market fell down under liquidation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Dec 31

Previous closing	8.25
To-day's opening	8.24
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	8.28
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JANUARY 1938

Liverpool, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.65
To-day's opening	4.69
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	4.66
Difference	+01

BROACH EXPECTATION
New April May ..... Rs. 170-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 31

New York cotton was moderately active on scattered buying following steadiness of Liverpool but general enquiry was lacking with trend uncertain.

Operations in March commenced at 8.24 i.e. one point lower than previous closing. Prices kept steady fairly with very little business passing and price remaining at about opening level.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 31

The following were the opening ranges:—
March (8.22/8.22) 8.16/8.15
May (8.29/8.28) 8.25/8.24
March (8.25/8.24) 8.37/8.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 31
American December (4.65) 4.70
American January (4.64) 4.74
Sakels January (6.86) 7.02
Sakels March (6.76) 6.87

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 31

Broach opened with Rs. 169/8. Prices early advanced on scattered buying influenced by better New York cables with some option dealers buying and covering but further gains were checked by moderate offices selling and hedging closed steady at Rs. 170/10.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 31

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-0 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-8

JUTE

New Crop (18 1/4 paid sellers) 18 1/4 sellers
Dunlop January (£21 3/4 sellers) £21 1/2 sellers
Lightning January (£20 3/4) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 15/16 buyers) 6 7/8 buyers
Forward April June (7 1/4 paid buyers) 9 1/8 paid value

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 1/8 sellers) £14 1/16 sellers
Linseed Calcutta December January (£15 sellers) £15 sellers
Linseed La Plata December (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal January (£11 9/2 sellers) £11 9/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 31

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 87 1/2 and May at 88. The market was active on fairly active buying but demand soon slowed down in absence of any further support forthcoming.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 31

Chicago wheat opened quiet with May at 1.30 1/4. Prices early kept steady but in absence of any important enquiry market soon fell under local liquidation and dealings with May easing

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.99 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 5/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, Dec 31

Previous closing	4.99.75
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	4.99.75

FRANC RATE
London, Dec 31

Previous closing	147.28
To-day's opening	147.28
To-day's closing	147.29

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 31

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then kept steady with very little variations.

Franc opened at 147.28 and then slightly eased to 147.30 but thereafter rate kept steady with no further movement.

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.116) 11.116
New York on Bombay (37.75) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 3/4) 0.93 3/4
London on Milan (95.00) 95.00
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS
3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£183 1/4 buyers £183 1/4 sellers) £181 3/4 buyers £182 sellers
Lead (£15 1/2 buyers £15 9/16 sellers) £15 1/2 buyers £15 5/8 sellers
Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £44) £43 1/2 to £44 1/4
Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 31

The following cable information was received from London:—
"Bears covered. Speculators bought and sold. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER
London, Dec 31

Spot	(18 9/16d.)	19 1/16d.
Forward	(18 7/16d.)	18 7/8d.

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec 31
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6 1/2) £6-19-6

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Dec 31 10-0 p.m.

Silver ready	48	14	0
Silver Posh	48	15	0
Silver Mah	49	0	0
Gold ready	34	6	3
Gold Posh	34	6	6
Gold Mah	34	6	9
Sovereign	22	6	0

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).
Bombay, Dec 31

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	13	6
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	13	6
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	13	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	13	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 31

Wheat January	7	14	0
Wheat May	5	3	0
Linseed May	4	14	0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Dec 31

Liverpool wheat December closed at [illegible] as against the previous closing

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 31 2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/4) £93 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112-0) £112-0
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107) £107

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 1/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102) £102 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106) £106 1/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£112 1/2) £112 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 1/2) £101 3/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111) £111 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 31

London Stock Exchang was generally quiet but giltedged securities attracted some attention three and half quoted at 93 1/4 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than previous closing

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (15-4 1/2) 15-4 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-6) 59-6
Hydro Electric (dol 5-3) 5-0
Musical Industries (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical (35-1 1/2) 35-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (70-0) 69-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£49-6) £49
Dunlop Rubber (32-3) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-9) 35-9
Ford Motors (22-0) 22-0
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£66-0) £66-0
British American Tobacco (108-9) 106-9
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (147-6) 148-1 1/2
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-9) 21-9
Distillers (105-9) 106-3
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5) £5
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-9) 40-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (47-6) 46-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-6) 26-1 1/2
Inter Nickels (dol 44-4 1/2) 43-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (50-0) 50-0
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (19) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (31-0) 31-0

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-3) 28-9
Gula Kelampong (29-4 1/2) 29-4 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (28) 28

JUTE SHARES
Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (53-9) 52-6
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£19-3) £19-0
East Rand Proprietors (58-1 1/2) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8-3) £8-3

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£15-7 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (86-10 1/2) 86-10 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 31-10 1/2
Union Corporation (£7-10 1/2) £7-10 1/2

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (38-9) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Burma Oil (116-3) 116-3
Mexican Eagle (11-3) 11-3
Shell Trausport (96-3) 96-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (40-6) 40-6

HOME RAIL SHARES
Great Western (£64-0) £64-0
L and S Ordinary (£29-10 1/2) £29-10 1/2
L N E R Deferred (£4-3) £4-3
Southern Dutch (19-9) 19-9
London Paris Cement (£128) £127-6
London Transport 'C' Stock (£79-9) £79-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 31

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
U S Steel Common (dol 54 1/4) dol 53 1/8
General Motor (dol 30) dol 29 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 3/8) dol 28 3/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 105 1/4

CINEMA GOERS TO MEET CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Mr. B. Nigam writes:—
With a view to discuss the questions of stage and screen 'mediums' a deputation of the organising members of the Cinema Goers' Association of India, will wait upon the Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, during the forthcoming week, when he will be in Bombay in connection with the Congress Working Committee meeting.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Quiet: Sugar Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, Dec 31

On the Stock Exchange, public interest was negligible and such business as was passing was confined to professional year-end adjustments consequently few sections showed any definite trend apart from the giltedged securities which continued to harden.

The general undertone was satisfactory.

Commodities were quiet apart from sugar, which was firm.

Wall Street opened easy.

Germany's New Warships

Two 35,000 Ton Battleships

BERLIN, (By Mail.)

Various new units for the German Navy are announced in the latest edition of the official warships handbook.

In the battleship class a new vessel of 35,000 tons has been laid down at Hamburg. This ship is designated by the letter "G" and is a sister ship to the battleship "F" laid down last year.

Their measurements are:

Length, 241 metres (approximately 750 feet); beam, 36 metres (117 feet); draught 7.9 metres (23 feet). Their armament consists of eight 38 CM (15 inches) guns and twelve 15 CM (6 ins.) guns.

The aircraft carriex "B" which has already been laid down, is now being followed by a new vessel, "A". Both will displace 19,250 tons Their length will be 250 metres (roughly 800 feet).

(Draught 5.6 metres (18ft.) and beam 27 metres (87ft.)

CRUISERS AND SUBMARINES.

In the light cruiser class two ships have been laid down during the past year. They mount 15 CM (6 tons) guns and displace 10,000 tons.

Two further vessels in this class, the "N" and "M" of 7,000 tons each are planned.

Of the twenty-two destroyers already announced with a total tonnage of 11,400 fifteen still remain to be built.

In the submarine class thirty-six vessels are already in service. New vessels, the series U37/44 (740 tons) and the series U45/51 (515 tons), have been laid down, and the series U52/55 (517 tons) and the series U56/61 (250 tons) are planned.

All the above ships are subject to the Anglo-German naval agreement.—Reuter.

NORTH RHODESIA'S DEFENCE

If Germany Regained Tanganyika

LUSKA, N. Rhodesia, (By Mail)

Speaking on the Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Reserve Forces Ordinance, which has passed its second reading, the Northern Rhodesia Legislative Council, Sir Leopold Moore, explained the necessity for defence in the colony.

Germany, he said, wanted to get back to Africa and when they reached Tanganyika they would not be particularly careful about their borders. Under the circumstances, it was necessary that Rhodesia should have some form of defence.

He described the present equipment of the Rhodesia Regiment as being somewhere midway between the Crimean and the Great War, Rifles, Bayonets and Swords, he said, were obsolete.

Sir Leopold suggested that the Regiment should be stationed on the copper belt and should be brought up-to-date.

Finally, the Secretary of State should not be charged with the defence of Northern Rhodesia because he was too far away. The Government and the Commander-in-Chief should be in charge.—Reuter

(Continued from Col 7).

measurement, unquestionable basis, for collection of water rates.

One more grievance of the irrigators, and I have done Maize crop is only a three months' crop. Rabi Maize crop, is generally harvested, by the middle of December. Between December and February, subsidiary crops, such as gram, peas, beans, car be easily raised, with one water But the irrigators say that they are discouraged by the Department treating these crops as main crops and charging them as such. This is most unjust.

Federal Court Has No Work

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30.

How soon will the Federal Court begin to have cases for adjudication? To this question, persistently asked, a well-known authority interviewed by the Associated Press gives the reply that for some time to come the Court is unlikely to have before it any cases of the type to which its powers relate. Paucity of judicial work in the initial stages is not, however, peculiar to the Federal Court in India, according to this authority, who points out that for three years after its inauguration the Supreme Court of the United States had no work to do.

The authority referred to above observes:—

The chances are that there will not be many cases before the Federal Court for some time to come. But it may be recalled that the Supreme Court of the United States was established in February 1790 but the Court was not called upon to function for the first three years of its existence.

Under the Government of India Act, the Court has (1) original jurisdiction, (2) appellate jurisdiction; and (3) advisory jurisdiction.

In its original jurisdiction, it has to adjudicate upon any dispute between any two or more of the following parties: that is to say, the Federation or any of the Provinces. The Act came into operation in April last, and so far as is known, no dispute has arisen between the Provinces or between a Province and the Centre If there have been no such disputes, it stands to reason that the Federal Court will have no work in its original jurisdiction.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

With regard to its appellate jurisdiction, an appeal will lie from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in British India, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution Act or any Order in Council made there under. Before an appeal comes to the Federal Court, the case has to be finally disposed of in a High Court. If the case starts in the lower court and comes up in appeal to the High Court, the normal time taken is more than a year. Besides, it is not every case which is appealable to the Federal Court The case must involve a constitutional issue. Ordinarily, few cases do involve constitutional issues. It is not known whether such cases have been disposed of or are pending in any High Court. In its appellate jurisdiction, therefore, the Federal Court is not likely to have any work on its re-opening after the Christmas recess, so far as is at present known.

The advisory jurisdiction comes to be exercised when the Governor-General has referred to the Federal Court a question of law which is of such a nature and of such public importance that in the Governor-General's opinion it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Federal Court upon it. Whether any such question of law has arisen or is not known. Till the Governor-General makes a reference, the Court will have no work in its advisory jurisdiction.

It does not follow, however, that the judges will be sitting idle. They have promulgated certain rules which need considerable amplification and the Judges may very well employ their time in working out the details of these rules. Before the Christmas recess the Judges met almost daily and got through a considerable amount of work in connection with these rules. Some of these rules require the co-operation of High Courts.

It is understood that the Federal Court is in correspondence with the High Courts relating to these matters.

WASTE OF MONEY?

Although some critics may contend that the Federal Court for the present means a waste of public money, yet such a tribunal had to be established, as the Chief Justice pointed out in his inaugural address in which he said:—

"The time is ripe for the creation of a central judicature of this kind. There are in India today no longer a number of Provinces under the tutelage of a Central Government, but eleven autonomous States, for so indeed I may call them, pulsing with a vigorous life of their own and dividing with the Government of India the legislative and executive powers of Government. It is in this nice pose and balance of political forces that the need for a Federal Court becomes manifest."

If the Court has not much work before it at the beginning, that is inevitable in view of the short time that has elapsed since the inauguration of the new constitution.

Besides, absence of disputes is not necessarily an evil.—A.P.

Irrigation Grievances

"Gokak Canal Villages"

(By S. N. Angadi, B.A., LL.B.)

A short time ago we were able to read in various newspapers that the Irrigation Minster, the Hon'ble Mr. Nurie, having extensively toured in the Deccan Canals area was forced to the conclusion that the irrigation system now in force is defective in several respects and that it required a thorough overhaul with a view to extract maximum benefit out of the system in the interest of the agriculturists. And for that purpose, the Government are soon going to appoint a Committee to investigate into the existing defects of the system so that it may be modified to conform to the present conditions of the agriculturists and thus give them far greater benefit with minimum cost. The official announcement appointing the Committee has not yet seen the light of the day, but it can be safely assumed that it will soon be appointed.

In my opinion the system should have been overhauled as soon as there was a sharp slump in the prices of the agricultural commodities. Nothing of the kind was deemed necessary by the predecessors of the present Government. It is very difficult to follow the reasons why. Since the problem of irrigation has definitely engaged the earnest attention of the present Government, I think that time is opportune for some of the minor grievances, which irrigators under the Gokak Canal system suffer from, to be brought to light so that they may not escape the attention of the Irrigation Minister who seems to be pre-occupied with many schemes.

"A Stupid Agreement"

The Irrigation Department of the Gokak Canal is able to provide water for various crops in 14 villages situated on the left bank of the Canal. In the Canal itself there is always plenty of water not only to satisfy the 14 villages but even more. But the tragic factor is that the Government of Bombay in a moment of weakness have entered into an unwarranted agreement with the Proprietors of the Gokak Mills binding themselves to supply a fixed quantity of water from day to day in order to keep the latter working throughout the year. This handicap is not one of short duration but is going to remain in force for 99 years, computing from the unfortunate day of execution of this agreement. The consequence of this stupid, uncalled for and unwarranted agreement is that many villages which would have been otherwise benefited have perforce to remain without any benefit out of the Gokak Canal. The Mills are given water at the rate of 66 cusecs per hour throughout the day and throughout the year. This painful fact has meant that Mills get more water than the 14 villages. Yet the water charges, they are called upon to pay does not exceed 15,000 rupees per annum, whilst the irrigation-income from 14 villages, is in the neighbourhood of 65,000 to 70,000 rupees. A simple arithmetic calculation, will disclose that our benign Government of Bombay, have been, on account of this agreement, with the Mills, causing themselves a net loss of 70,000 to 75,000 rupees a year. This loss calculated for 99 years, including interest, may not come to less than a crore of rupees. What a wonderful contract at the cost of Ryots! Could any one help us out of this ditch? The Gokak Mills, instead of standing on the leteter of the law, ought to recognise the moral obligation of paying much higher annuity in future.

Villagers' Grievances

Having said this much, let me turn to the important topic of the grievances of the Ryots of the 14 villages, which enjoy the benefit of Canal water. At the outset, it should be remembered, that water is given to irrigators, only for 8 months, from June 15th to 15th February. For perennial crops, such as Sugar-cane crop and upland (cotton), the water rate is 8 rupees per acre For rabi crops, it is 5 rupees per acre For Kharif it is 3 rupees per acre These rates have come into force since 1922 In the present slump of prices of agricultural commodities, it is not unnaturally felt, that the rates are too high. This is grievance No. 1. The second and more important grievance particularly with reference to Sugar-cane crops, is that the Irrigation Department fails the cultivators of that crop, at the most critical period of its growth. The harvest is generally done, or rather begins at the end of March or in the 1st week of April. Though theoretically, water can be given till 15th February in each year, it invariably happens, that no water is given at all at the end of January, on the ground that the usual level of water, below which the Department could not go, 'without' detriment to the interests of the Mills, had been reached. We can only imagine the plight of the Sugar-cane growers—it is impossible to describe it—when for two months—the most critical period—they do not get water at all. In the area commanded by the Canal, there are few or no wells to be used at such critical period. The result is that the whole year's labour goes to waste un-rewarded. I think, this grievance has to be redressed, and how that is best done is a matter for investigation by the Department.

Single Water System

I now deal with what is usually termed as Single-water-system. It is so called, because, only one water is asked and given. Almost every year, as if by force of habit, rains hold off, and do not fall in time, so that it becomes very difficult to do the sowing, unless the soil is artificially watered. The Ryots required only one water to enable them to do the sowing. On application this water is given at the rate of 2 rupees per acre. This rate is obviously too high. This is taking advantage of a person in difficulties. A cultivator, who is in difficulties, because it does not rain in time, ought to be charged only a nominal price.

Supposing, there is good rainfall in time, in that case water is not necessary for sowing purposes; but it may conceivably happen, why, it frequently happens, that after the sowing has been done, there is no enough rain-fall, to stimulate the germination of seeds. If one water is required, at such a critical stage, a cultivator is not charged 2 rupees as at the time of sowing, but is charged 7 rupees 8 annas. What is the logic and philosophy of this unique jump from 2 rupees per acre to 7½ rupees after sowing, is not known. It looks like sheer arbitrariness, unless some reasonable explanation comes forth, from the Irrigation Department. The principle observed seems to be "take every advantage of cultivator's difficulties." It is undoubtedly, a vicious principle, and the sooner it is done away with, the better.

Harsh Penalties

Under the third head of grievances comes the question of penalty for exceess area watered by a cultivator. The penal clause has been operating most harshly upon the irrigators, since its introduction into the rules meant for the guidance of Irrigation Department. The total amount of fine, truth to tell, comes to 6,000 rupees to 7,000 rupees per annum. In other words, this means that every village is fined, at least Rs. 500 a year. It is stating nothing but the barest truth to assert, that this amount of fine in the aggregate amounts to one-tenth of the total income from the unfortunate 14 villages. Whether this system of fine can be justified on grounds of justice, morality, or even equity, must be considered. The principal thing to remember in judging this system, is what it expects of cultivator. It is expected that an irrigator must be precise to the last degree in the contents of his application demanding water. Not only must he mention acreage, but must indicate precisely the fractions also of an acre. It is a great surprise, that all this should be expected in a country, where, to everyone's knowledge, 99 per cent. of cultivators are ignoramuses. Even a highly intelligent cultivator would not be able to say, whether any given piece of land is 40 gunthas, or 45 gunthas. But under this strange system, if a cultivator has originally mentioned one acre as the area of a certain crop, and if after actual measurement the actual area cultivated, is found to exceed it, by even a guntha, he is penalised, not only for the excess area, but for double that area, and in calculation of the fine, one guntha of excess area is held equal to 10 gunthas. The excess area may be anything from one guntha to 10 gunthas, but for the purpose of fine it is taken as equal to 10 gunthas so that each cultivator must pay the penalty for at least half an acre. The fine imposed is invariably double that of ordinary 'rate.' It is both tragic that an ignorant cultivator for an apparently unnoticeable 'mistake' should be penalised in such cruel fashion. There is a great hue and cry against this system amongst all irrigators. To punish an irrigator for a mistake which could hardly be noticed by him, is unfair, unjust and unequitable. The simple remedy, instead of compelling, on pain of penalty, an ignorant irrigator, to know what is a guntha and its fraction, which is never possible in his case—is to charge him the ordinary rate after actual measurement of the area sown by him. The Government Measurer is there, not to fine ignorant, illiterate irrigators but to provide by correct

(Continued in Col. 4.)

TRADE AND FINANCE

Better Demand For Money

EASIER FEELING IN SECURITIES

Erratic Silver Movement

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)
BOMBAY, December 30.

MONEY

Money was in better demand during the past week owing to the approach of the year-end. day-to-day loans being quoted at 3/4 to 1 per cent., with few lenders. There was a further improvement in the average rate of acceptance of Treasury Bills to Rs. 1-4-0 per cent. per annum as compared with Rs. 1-1-5 quoted last week. This, incidentally, is the highest rate of the year. Total offerings amounted to Rs. 2,60,25,000, whereof Rs. 2 crores were accepted. The amount on offer next week is Rs. 2 crores which offsets maturities of a like amount. Fixed deposit rates were also slightly higher, three months being bid at 1-1/4 per cent. and six months at 1-1/2 per cent.

GILT-EDGED

The local gilt-edged market was slightly easier, but the turnover was restricted as the stock market was closed for all the period under report. The quotation for 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper gradually declined from Rs. 97-15 to Rs. 97-12. Other scrips were a fraction lower. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan was quoted at Rs. 100-5; 3 per cent. 1941 loan at Rs. 103-8; and 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan at Rs. 102-8. 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan was marked at Rs. 106-5; 4 per cent. 1943 bonds at 108-6; and 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 113-13. 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan closed at Rs. 119-4; 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan at Rs. 105; 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 108; and 5-1/2 per cent. 1938-40 loan at Rs. 102-10.

STERLING EXCHANGE

Sterling exchange was steady with sellers of spot T. T. quoting 1s. 6-3/32d. and buyers 1s. 6-1/8d. Business in connection with export of gold was again done on a fair scale and Government received sterling tenders at 1s. 6-1/8d. to the tune of £290.000 which were accepted in full.

In the foreign exchanges in London. there were no outstanding features of note. both the dollar and franc moving within narrow limits. Yesterday. however the franc weakened following the launching of a general strike of all public services in Paris. The sterling/dollar cross-rate was steady around the opening level of 499.82 cents, but declined to 499.65 at the close, while the premium on three months forward dollars was held rigidly around dollar 0.91. The franc was featureless. the sterling/franc rate moving tamely between frs. 147.19 and frs. 147.12 during the first half of the week, but towards the close advanced to frs. 147.32. The discount on three months' forward francs, which had widened to frs. 4,125 on Friday last, narrowed to frs. 3.81 mid-week, but closed higher again at frs. 4.68. Other currencies also passed a quiet week the guilder fluctuated narrowly between 8.99-1/16 and 8.98-3/8, the belga moved between 29.46-1/2 and 29.43-3/4. The Italian lir was virtually pegged around 95.0 throughout the week.

GOLD

Gold prices in the local market were practically unchanged from last week, but the tone was easier following London advices where the premium on fixing over the dollar arbitrage parity had narrowed to 5d. at the close as against 7d. quoted at the beginning. The quotation for spot locally declined from Rs. 34-7-3 to Rs. 34-6-6, February settlement being quoted 3 pies and March 9 pies over the spot rate The turnover was comparatively small during the week, there being few working days. The quotation in London declined gradually from 139s. 8d. to 139s. 6-1/2d. at the close. The price of sovereigns was also unchanged during the week at Rs. 22-6-6 both for spot for forward. Gold bullion and coins valued at Rs. 71,533 were inported during the week. Last week's shipment to London per s s. "Rajputana" is valued at Rs. 58.29 lacs, while sovereigns worth Rs. 10.21 were also shipped to Hongkong per s. s. "Chitral". The highest and the lowest rates o the week were: Rs. 34-7-3 and Rs. 34-6-6 for spot, Rs. 34-7-6 and Rs. 34-6-9 for February settlement and Rs. 34-7-9 and Rs. 34-7-0 for March settlement. Stocks in the local market are estimated at about 1,00,000 tolas, while arrivals from upcountry average some 8,000 tolas. The offtake averages about 1,000 tolas a day.

SILVER

The silver market was characterised by erratic conditions, prices moving in a sea-saw fashion. Opening at Rs. 47-5, the price of spot silver declined to Rs. 46-7, but later recovered to Rs. 47-9. There was profit-taking evidence at the higher level and the quotation again broke down to Rs. 46-15-6 on Monday. Advices from London were firmer, the quotation advanced in sympathy to Rs. 47-11-6, but receded to Rs. 47-2. Yesterday again the market was steadier, the spot quotation improving to Rs. 47-12. closing at Rs. 47-6. The spot price of the metal in London came down gradually from the opening level of 18-1/2d. to 18-3/16, but closed firm again at 18-7/16d., while two months' forward declined from 18-5/16d. to 18-1/8d., but rallied to 18-3/8d. at the close. The discount on forward. which was quoted at 3/16d. at the beginning of the week, narrowed to 1/16d. at the end. Local stocks are estimated at about 8.000 bars. while the offtake is some 190 bars a day. Arrivals per s. s. "Strathnaver" are estimated at about £3,400, while imports amounted to Rs. 100.028 in silver coins. Last week, 200 bars of sliver valued at Rs. 2.47 lacs were shipped to London per s. s. "Rajputana" . The highest and lowest of the week were: Rs. 47-13-0 and Rs. 46-7 for spot, Rs. 47-13-6 and Rs. 46-8 for February settlement and Rs. 47-14-6 and Rs. 46-9 for March settlement. The Shanghai dollar was stationary around 1s. 2-1/4d. and the Yen around 1s. 2d. all the week through.

SHARES

The local stock exchange is closed from 24th of December 1937 to 2nd of January 1938 for Christmas holidays.

CALCUTTA

The Calcutta stock exchange remains closed from 23rd of December 1937 to 2nd January 1938 for Christmas Holidays.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Dec. 31

Castorseeds May opening Rs. 35/4 highest Rs. 35/8; closing Rs. 35/6; cle ing Rs. 35/6.

Groundnut Seeds February opening 30/5/6; highest Rs. 30/6; lowest 30/2/6; closing Rs. 30/5; clearing Rs. 3

Groundnut Seeds May opening 31/8/6; highest Rs. 31/9/3; lowest 31/6/6; closing Rs. 31/8; clearing Rs. 3

Cotton Seeds January opening 19/7/6; lowest Rs. 19/2/6; closing 19/3/6; clearing Rs. 19/4

Cotton Seeds May opening Rs. 20/0 lowest Rs. 19/13; closing Rs. 19/15; cle ing Rs. 20.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 3

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£79
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1953/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£74
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£101
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£112
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 1/8
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£87 1/2
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London, Dec. 30

	This week.
	£
Total Bullion	27,200,000
Public Deposits	11,100,000
(a) Other Deposits	157,200,000
Government Securities	114,600,000
(B) Other Securities	30,100,000
Notes and Coin	41,900,000
Notes in Circulation	505,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	24.86 p.c.
(A) Other Deposits include Bankers	120,600,000
(B) Other Securities include Discounts and Advances	9,200,000

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 30.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb sellers	39/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	39/9
Wheat South Australian parcels January sellers	36/9

DEMAND FOR HIGH GRADE AMERICAN COTTON

Undertone Good

The following cables are received:—

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—We srtongly advise buying Sakel. selling American Liverpool

Liverpool.—Provided there will be no change in American loan or export policies, think market will work irregularly higher.

New York.—Undertone continues steady. Expect traders market for time being

New York.—Market firm Expect upward after New Year

New York.—Think demand for high grades will improve. Holders refuse to sell except at higher prices. Market may be forced higher

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Loan receipts increased at the decline no pressure to sell moderate fixing on buyers call Securities firmer to-morrow close at 1 p.m. reopen on Monday.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Dec. 30.

January	8.21+08
March	8.25+06
May	8.34+09
July	8.40+07
October	8.46+10
December	8.50+09
Middling Spot	8.35+06

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 30.

January	8.29+
March	8.40+06
May	8.47+06
Middling Spot	8.50+07
11 a.m. Ranges.	
January	8.12/8.12
March	8.21/8.21
May	8.27/8.21
Noon Call.	
March	8.21
May	8.28

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 30.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	4,00
Day's exports to the Continent	15,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	3,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

December	4.65+04
January	4.65+03
February	4.67+03
March	4.69+03
April	4.71+02
May	4.74+02
June	4.76+02
July	4.78+02
August	4.80+02
September	4.82+02
October	4.84+02
November	4.85+02
Middling Spot	4.80+03
10-12 a.m. quotations.	
January	4.62
March	4.66

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

F. G. F. Spot	8.19

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 30.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.82
Fine (Good staple)	3,97
Superfine (Good staple)	4.12
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	3.97
Supe fine (No 1 staple)	4,12
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.27
BENGAL—	
Good	3.46
Fully Good	3.56
Fine	3.71

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 11/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 days' market loan 1/2 per cent to 1 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 30

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.99.75
Paris	147.28
Berlin	12.40 3/4
Madrid	nominal 76.00
Amsterdam	8.98 3/16
Brussels	29.47
Milan	95.02
Berne	21.61 5/8
Prague	142.37

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 30.

Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. Jan paid and sellers	27/6
Linseed oil, naked London per cwt. May/Aug paid and sellers	27/6

LONDON RUBBER

London, Dec. 30.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers	7 1/8

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Dec. 30.

Fair rio coffee No 7 quality	9 1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Dec. 30

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Decembe sellers	£12/11/3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton December sellers	£15/0/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton December sellers	£15/1/3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Dec/Jan. sellers	£14/3/9
Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton December sellers	£14/2/6

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Following a rise of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 169/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 170/12 on buying by professional operators. The general feeling was slightly better on favourable private cables. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	170 10
Broach J/A	173 12
Oomra D/J	154
Oomra March	153
Oomra May	153 12
Bengal D/J	132 4 0
Bengal March	132 4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 31.

Following a rise of 1/8d to 18 9/16d in London silver the local bullion market ruled steady but business was limited and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was active buying in silver following the news that U. S. A. Government has made agreement with China for six months and with Mexico and Canada for one month to buy silver.

GOLD

Ready	34 6 6
Posh	34 6 9
Maha	34 7 0

SILVER

Ready	48 10 0
Posh	48 11 0
Maha	48 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London, Dec. 30.

Spot	18 9/16
Forward	18 7/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6/19/6

WHEAT PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER

Drizzling In Punjab And U. P.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
Delhi, Dec. 29.

The current quotations of wheat as compared with those ruling a week ago in brackets as reported from the selected markets of the world are as follows:

London:—S. Australian unquoted (37-9) Rozario unquoted (39-9),

Chicago:—May 92 1/2 (91 1/8)

Liverpool:—March 88 1/4 (88 3/4) May 89 1/4 (88 5/8)

Winnipeg:—Dec. unquoted (125 1/4)

Karachi:—Dec. 28-1 (27-13-6) Jan. 27-14-3 (27-10-6) July 25-15-0 (26-3)

Hapur:—Ready 2-14-11 (2-14-2) Maha 2-14-11 (2-14-3) Jeth 2-12-11 (2-13-2)

Calcutta:—May 3-12-6 (3-11-3)

Bombay:—Jan. 5-3-9 (5-1-0) May 4-15-3 (4-14-0)

Amritsar:—Maha 2-12-6 2-12-3) Har 2-11-3 (2-11-6)

Lyallpur:—Maha 2-13-8 (2-13-9) Har 2-11-0 (2-11-3)

From the above table of quotations it would appear that the wheat markets closed buoyantly steady during the week under review but the quotations for new crops on the contrary finished slightly lower than the closing of the previous week. Firm outside cables, good trade demand, speculative interest, absence of offerings and heavy coverings, all these factors were responsible for the strength while for the easiness of new crop quotations, cloudy drizzling weather in the Punjab and U. P. was responsible

STEADY TONE

On account of the X'mas holidays, the Indian markets during the week ruled only on indigenous conditions On the whole they were holding a steadier trend which had set in during the previous mid week. Speculative buying, the chief feature of the up-country centres, was the only factor that caused them to assume an upward tendency, but however, the markets were not fully confident. Steadiness in Bombay prices was also another bullish factor. Hapur, after opening at 2-14-6 (s.o.l.) for Maha spurted to the highest level of 2-15-4 mid-week, but again slipped down to 2-14-11, as at this level sellers appeared in the market. A small volume of business was done during the week for export and only 51 Khattis were opened up and exported. The gradually diminishing stock now stands reduced at 600 Khattis, equivalent to about 18500 tons. Local speculators are now a days keenly following the 'wait and see policy'

Bombay displayed a cheerful outlook on scattered enquiry The closure of most of the foreign markets caused hesitancy on operators who generally remained holding aloof. On the closing day the market was quiet and inactive in the absence of any good cables from abroad. The January quotations were however mere cheerful. Trading was listless with operators little disposed to enter into fresh commitments. Prices moved within a small margin.

KARACHI FIRM

Karachi market ruled under illuminating circumstances, the odd days being easy and the even days being steady. The main factors of the strength were, firm N. American cables, good trade demand and higher Punjab advices where-as the easiness was due to easy outside cables, considerable selling and cloudy weather in Punjab. Throughout the week the quotations for old crop were very firm and about 8 annas dearer per candy on account of good trade support, short coverings and bullish rumours about the January situations in Bombay. Trading was on the poor side and the week's spot business amounted to 28500 bags only, bought by the millers and Bombay shippers. Owing to lack of foreign demand exports business was very quiet. Total arrivals sin April 1, to Dec. 24 amounted to 5421054 bags while the exports amounted to 4497039 bags. The week's imports and exports totalled about 60131 bags and 32086 bags respectively. The highest touched at 28/3 for January and the lowest 27-8-6.

CROPS GOOD.

The conditions of the new crop are generally average to good although in some districts of the U.P. and Punjab frost has done some damage. Rains are still in bad need.

There is nothing fresh to report in the International markets. The earlier part of the week showed some steadiness but latterly prices became easy on hedge selling and a larger amount of wheat coming forward. The markets were a holiday atmosphere on Christmas occasion

COMING SLUMP AFFECTS TIN MARKET

Mixed Feeling

(From our correspondent.)
Singapore, Dec. 24.

Although rallying of prices was shown after the Quota Cut, the long anticipated Stock Exchange Recovery still appears to be as far off as ever and prices eased away touching tin at dol 91 perpicul Local Price) While London stood for spot at £186-5-0 per ton, the lowest since the Cut. The increases in the number of United Kingdom Unemployment figures easily lead one to the conclusio that a portent of the coming Slump is visible Even the favourites of Official's announcement of "no slump" are at times inclined to accept that the drying up of small investments, which had constituted the only encouraging feature of the present day Stock Exchange Activity is on the process of melting away As a result, all Industries, Metals Electrical Equipments lost ground and particularly motors suffered into in view of the report of short term working.

HIGHLY NERVOUS

The Christmas Eve has found the market highly nervous and uncertain and without any ado closed quietly. The Time is too premature to say that the cut has restored confidence in Tin, the atmosphere is considerably not all cheerful and hopeful, probably by the dilly-dallying of American administrative policy for a definite announcement regards the restoration of Wall Street's Confidence. Subsequent to Quota announcement as is expressed elsewhere the behaviour of prices were distinct and the initial sharp rise which followed was hurriedly dimmed in and lost in confusion.

The present quota cut in tin has been received with mixed feeling. Malaya indignant, Netherlands calmly welcomed, while the market though somewhat Bullish, waiting for Clarification of the precise effect. Experts are finding out a way out of the complicated calculation of Statistics, of output and consumption. Hope in Netherlands is bright, that the cut will put an end to the demoralisation of Tin prices, though it entails sacrifices on her part and her Sister countries Malaya and Nigeria, where these three are awarded concession of 10 per cent in the figure of about 11,500 tons, for 1938

QUOTA ESTIMATES

The Provisional estimation of quota output for the first quarter of 1938, is 36,780 tons, and for the year 147,120 tons. Adding to this figure the production of uncontrolled countries the total estimation of out put for 1938, according to ITC calculation stands at 168,460 tons. The World visible stocks of tin at the end of December would be at 25,827 tons and during 1938 with the vissible at this, a further expansion in world stock is feared. Invisible stock in USA is expected to be about 8,000 to 10,000 tons. The Estimated production for 1938 is about 170,000 tons, and the probable consumption would be at 160,000 tons. Thus the International Tin Restriction Committee will face the same prospects of a further cut to prevent the deterioration of prices.

MIXED FEELING

As regards general outlook of the World, mixed feelings have set in, by the fact that we are entering the Yuletide and soon will be starting a New Year. Neither trade nor International outlook are as better as we expected to be earlier in the year. The First six months kindled us with promises, but the latter half not only placed us in anxiety but never fulfilled the promise. Confidence in Peace, in trade, in stability of World Industries, all has shaken to the very foundation. Outlive the tension of Spanish conflicts, and settlement seems a way far off. In The Far East the Scene is still Darker in which Nippon has set foot on China's Soil to beat them down to knee-smash to pieces the Kumintang Regime? North downwards, Peiping, Tientsin Nanking and Shanghai are under her Domination. But still wonderful are they, outlive the Chiness resistance. Thus outlook in China is far from refreshing. But this can be well protected or the ambitions of the leading dictators can be nipped in the bud, in an Anglo-American policy the policy of two great democracies run parallel. The successful working up of this policy withholding Credits and Raw materials, will launch the World unto peace, and ultimately the World will be saved from the turmoil of Politics, Economics, and Industries of the present day.

As I have expressed the future of Trade and Industry hangs on Wall Street, which in turn depends on Congress and Legislation and World Peace. The Tin Quota Cut, and such like restrictive measures, no doubt spell better days ahead, but it was unfortunate that the announcement should have been made at a moment when World Peace is shaking and financial outlook is not all encouraging

DELHI MARKET QUOTATIONS

Delhi, Dec 29

BULLION

Gold:—	
National	35 4 0
Patla	34 5 0
Desi	33 13 0
Sovereign	22 4 0
Silver:—	
No. 1	47 12 0
No. 2	47 10 0
Gaddi	47 0 0

SUGAR

Bareilly No. 1	7 3 0
No. A	7 1 0
Daurala	7 10 0
Begmabad	7 8 0
Shamli	7 7 0
Hargaon	7 0 0
Peelibhit	7 1 0
Baraut	7 7 0

SPICES

Turmeric	12 4 0
Corrindar	7 8 0 to 8 0 0
Cumin	12 8 0
Sago	7 12 0
Pepper	16 12
Mirch white	34 8 0
Saffron	84 0 0
Cardamon small	4 8 0 to 5 0 0
Large	41 0 0
Almond	41 0 0 to 42 0 0
Cloves	67 0 0
CCatchu Cawnpore	30 0 0 to 44 0 0
No. A	65 0 0
No. B	45 0 0

HISTORY OF COTTON GROWING IN UGANDA

Syndicates Against African Peasantry

Mr. U. K. Oza in continuation of cotton growing in Uganda writes:—

The Government proceeded at once to take measures for the encouragement of syndicates, for the fixing of the minimum price of cotton and for restricting the activities of middlemen. No measures were however taken for compensating the middlemen of the Eastern Province nor were the syndicates prohibited from refusing to gin cotton belonging to these not possessing a ginnery. The strength of middlemen opinion supported by African peasants organizations however made Indian buyers maintain a precarious existence and carry on a struggle till 1933.

In that year the cotton Zone Ordinance was passed. The middlemen raised again a storm of protest and though Government were committed to a policy of assisting ginners' pools or syndicates, legislation was passed making it compulsory for an owner of a ginnery to gin non-ginners cotton and empowering the Governor to fix a maximum ginning fee.

In actual practise however this measure of relief did not assist the middlemen. The ginners were able to persuade Government to fix the maximum ginning fee at an uneconomic figure o 10 cents per lb of lint. The middlemen was entirely discouraged and was combined that he was carrying on a losing fight.

Representations continued to be made on the unreasonably uneconomic nature of the maximum ginning fees and draft rules under the cotton Zones Ordinance. The Chief Secretary addressing Mr. Johnson Davies representing middlemen stated on the 24th. August, 1933: "You may be assured however, that Government will not lose sight of the interests of the middlemen. In accordance with the Committee's recommendation, an assurance was given that, as the legislation is experimental, it will be reviewed in the light of experience after year's working." No review took place either in 1934 or 1935.

MAXIMUM GINNING.

In 1935 the middlemen made stronger representations to Government to examine ginning costs and fix the maximum ginning fee at a reasonable figure. To a request for an interview the Governor of the Protectorate cabled back to them as follows:—

"His Excellency is not prepared to interfere on behalf of middlemen in this matter. If your Association still desire an interview, His Excellency will be prepared to grant it, but he can hold no hope that he will in consequence thereof depart from the expert advice upon which his decision in this matter has been based."

A Committee of Enquiry into the cotton position was appointed in 1936. Though middlemen had asked for it, they had no representative on it. On the contrary six owners of ginneries were nonofficial members. The chairman was the Hon the Director of Agriculture whose policy had been questioned and was under review. The other two official members were specifically appointed to deal, one with the cotton tax item and the other with the minimum price paid to the growers.

The Report of the Committee states that three representatives of middlemen were appointed to deal with item (c) of the agenda, i.e. the maximum ginning charge. They really did not sit on the Committee and sign the Report. They were examined as witnesses and were not present during the discussions that took place amongst the ginner-members and the chairman.

The President of the middlemen's Association, Eastern Province writing to the chairman of the Committee on the 15th June 1936 stated:—

COMMITTEE FORMED

The Committee commenced its work on the 1st May 1936. When the discussion touching the item C of the agenda began, we three, myself, Mr. Manibhai Vias and Mr. Pirbhai Lalji, were admitted and allowed to speak. On your inviting the middlemen's grievances Mr. Pirbhai set out his views and was heard out by you. You then requested Mr. Vias to give his statement and expressions. Mr. Vias commenced his statement and before he had finished, and apprehending that our statements were to be merely heard out and major portions of our statement were not noted and thinking that your attitude as a chairman was unfavourable to us I had to interrupt and draw your attention that this procedure was rather not desirable and that we were not treated fairly. I pointed out to you that we were invited by Government to assist the Committee and not to observe mere formality. The Committee's object was to discuss minutely and properly the item c of the agenda and that the truth had to be found by a careful analysis.

I suggested that to acomplish this work we should go step by step paying mere regard to the issues and my suggestion tended mere particularly to the part of work mentioned in paragraph 14, (b) (c) of your minutes. On my submitting that the ginners should produce their books for the purpose of calculating the cost of ginning and baling. You, Sir, as a Chairman at once, before any member from ginners' si had expressed his objection or otherwise, gave a ruling that the ginners were prepared to produce their books and figures, and that you should not compel them to do so. When we were faced with such situation there was nothing left for us to do.

You will also be good enough to recall that in 1933 too, we had met with the same fate. Ten persons had given their statements on behalf of the middlemen's Association and a number of agreements were produced in support of their evidence They had then also demanded the ginners books but the ginners being in majority they carried their point and nothing better availed but your recommendation to fix 12 cents rate and ginners glittering generosity to accept ten cents Since we have been approaching the Government and paying for justice and asking to rid us from such an exhorbitant rate The Government at last heard our cry and bestowed upon us another opportunity by appointing this Committee. But to our greatest misfortune our hopes were shattered when we saw your attitude in the chair perhaps I may be mistaken too and the ginners' refusal to produce their books and figure to the middlemen.

SHOCK.

When the Report of the Committee was published, the decisions came as a shock to middlemen The representatives of ginners on the Committee had asked for 12 cents to be fixed as the maximum. Middlemen were neither to be kept informed of the formula for the minimum price to be paid to the growers nor to be given representation on the Price Fixation Committee.

But the most shocking of the whole episode was the consistently hostile and discourteous attitude of the Chairman of the Committee. He supported the ginners' figure of 12 cents as reasonable and consented to maintaining the ginning charge at 10 cents only in view of lower charges paid in previous years. He told the middlemen that they had never realised the effect of the reduction of overhead costs. He maintained that the middlemen interests were negligible and did not deserve consideration. He intimated to their representatives that an open investigations by the Committee into ginning costs was impracticable. He also sent up a note to the Committee on 20th. April 1936 stating: "The middlemen buyer is no longer necessary and has in fact become completely redundant. He creates difficulties by providing inadequate storage facilities for cotton seed, that can be accepted by the Railway only on a quota basis. He tends to add to the cost of ginning in his zone by reducing the average ginning outturn of the Cotton Pool in that zone. He no longer assists the grower by paying highe. prices because the grower is now protected by Government having power to fix minimum prices. He also tends to prevent the reduction of lorry transport in his zone." He proceeds: "The argument ma be advanced that if the middlemen buyer has become redunda and in fact a hindrance in connection with the rehabilitation of the primar industry in Uganda it would be wise at this stage to rule him out of the picture by granting licences in future only to ginners or ginning pools."

The Hon. the Director of Agriculture however did not wish to take a drastic step of this nature. His reason is given here "As the middlemen buyer is dropping out it is not considered necessary at this stage to take drastic steps and the question for this Committee is to decide whether or not in view of the well-being of the cotton industry as a whole the maximum rate of 10 cents per lb for the ginning of middlemen's cotton is fair and reasonable. This issue had been prejudged. The Hon. the Director of Agriculture was not losing sight of the interests of middlemen in the terms of the Hon. the Chief Secretary's letter No. H.48/5 dated the 24th August 1933 quoted above.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association.)

Bombay, Dec. 30.

		Rs. a. p
KHADI—		
Tata	Per lb.	0 7 0
Textile	"	0 7 9
Bradbury	"	0 7 3
E D S	"	0 7 3
Sasoon	"	0 7 3
Century	"	0 7 0
Foyo Poona	"	0 7 9
Simplex	"	0 7 3
Madhusudan	"	0 7 4½
Long Cloth (full weight in 36—38) 92½ 92¾—		
Mahal Brand	"	0 10 0
Madan Brand	"	0 9 9
Daud Saheb	"	0 9 9
Hindustan 8605	"	0 10 6
Hindustan 8705	"	0 10 6
Long Cloth (Light Weight)		
No. 59 2/53 3—		
Kurla	"	0 10 0
Idsu	"	0 10 0
Long Cloth X Quality.—		
Apollo	"	0 9 4½
Century	"	0 9 6
Jam	"	0 10 9
Textile	"	0 9 9
Spring	"	0 9 9
Madhusudan	"	0 9 7½
Victoria	"	0 9 3
Long Cloth Satin Calander 34—42 In.—		
Textile (Hand)	"	0 9 3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0 9 3
Century (Bugal)	"	0 9 1½
Pehlad Siwala	"	0 9 0
Hindustan (Tiger)	"	0 9 6
Western 92 1/2—92 1/2 (Circus Horse)	"	0 9 3
Madhusudan	"	0 9 4½
Tijuri	"	0 9 6
Bharat Mill	"	0 9 0
Sundri	"	0 9 3
Jubil	"	0 8 4½
Hight Class Long Cloth (Edsu Mill)—		
8851—351	per piece	8 10 0
9821—656	"	6 4 0
1200—181	"	5 11 0
542—352	"	7 1 0
4141—657	"	6 10 0
1400—191	"	6 0 0
548—353	"	7 8 0
9191—658	"	7 2 1
Long Cloth Vegitable—		
Apollo	per lb.	0 8 10½
Idsu	"	0 8 10½
Century	"	0 8 7½
Madhusudan	"	0 8 9
Salita—		
1214 Idsu	"	0 8 6
1215 Madhusudan	"	0 8 6
1215 Sasoon	"	0 8 6
AAA Billi	"	7 6 0
Dhoties 8—9 Yard—		
Spring Mill (Balance)		0 10 6
Crown	"	0 10 3
Hindustan	"	0 10 3
Dhoties 10 Yards—		
Spring Mill (Balance)	"	0 9 9
Hindustan	"	0 10 3
Crown 4310	"	0 10 3
Gin Coloured—		
B 1515 Ratilal	per piece	7 14 0
1415 Ratilal	"	7 1 0
779	"	8 10 0
4141	"	8 10 0
Spring	"	8 10 0
979 Kohinoor	"	7 2 0
1579 Century M.B.W.	"	8 4 0
Dhoti Mahin 44x10—		
115 Hirji Kurla	"	0 0 0
115 Victoria	"	1 4 6
2142 Western	"	1 6 6
Lepad Big Size—		
Crown	"	0 9 6
Hindustan	"	0 9 4½
Apollo	"	0 9 3
Edsoo	"	0 9 3
Spring	"	0 9 4½
Tex	"	0 9 4½
Century	"	0 9 3
Madhusudan	"	0 9 3

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BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938

Will Calcutta Retrieve Test Honours?

Indians' Good Beginning In Third Venture

Mushtaq And Amarnath Make Centuries

Home Team Piles Up 313 For Five Against Tennyson's XI

The opening day's score of the All-India Test Team, which met Tennyson's XI on Friday at Calcutta, is really heartening and raises expectations that Calcutta may retrieve test honours for the Home Team in the third Test venture.

TWO INDIVIDUAL CENTURIES

Mushtaq and Amarnath scored centuries, the latter remaining unbeaten at the close. Mankad also contributed 55 in 113 minutes.

THE RIVAL TEAMS

INDIA XI.	TENNYSON'S XI.
V. M. MERCHANT (Capt.)	LORD TENNYSON (Capt.)
L. AMARNATH	N. W. D. YARDLEY
L. AMARSINGH	P. A. GIBB
MD. NISSAR	N. McCORKELL
S. N. BANNERJEE	T. S. WORTHINGTON
VINOO MANKAD	A. R. GOVER
D. D. HINDLEKAR	A. W. WELLARD
QUAMARUDDIN	J. LANGRIDGE
AMIR ELAHI	W. J. EDRICH
MUSHTAQ ALI	G. H. POPE
ABBAS KHAN	J. HARDSTAFF

CALCUTTA: December 31.

THE THIRD ALL-INDIA MATCH AGAINST TENNYSON'S TEAM COMMENCED AT EDEN GARDEN GROUNDS IN PERFECT WEATHER THIS MORNING. THE FINELY MOWN LAWN MADE THIS DECIDEDLY THE BEST GROUND ON WHICH THE TOURISTS HAVE PLAYED HITHERTO.

Col. Mistri and Merchant delayed the announcement of their Eleven players until the very last owing to the non-arrival of the Yuvraj of Patiala and at 10-45 they announced the omission of the Yuvraj, Bhattacharjee and Saeed Ahmad from the 14 players originally invited.

On the English side, Parks, Peebles, Jameson and Smith were omitted.

At 10-30 both the Indian captain and the selector, Col. Mistri decided that K. Bose should come into the team and actually the eleven was so announced, but owing to some unexplained cause, K. Bose was not present when the game was about to commence and a last minute change was made which gave Abbas Khan his first chance to play for All-India.

On the English side Parks, Peebles, Jameson and Smith were omitted. The teams therefore were: —Merchant, Hindlekar, Amarnath, Bannerjee, Amarsingh, Mankad, Mushtaq Ali, Amir Elahi, Nissar, Qamruddin and Abbas Khan.

Lord Tennyson, Yardley, Gibb,

(Continued on page 11 Col. 1)

Mrs. Bilimoria of Bombay addressing the A. I. Women's Conference at Nagpur on Wednesday.

Mrs Sarojini Naidu on way to A. I. Women's Conference

South African Government Refuses To Boycott Japan

EXPORT OF SCRAP IRON TO JAPAN DURING RECENT MONTHS

JOHANNESBURG, (By Mail.)

The Union Government is not prepared to act independently of the League of Nations by identifying itself with the movement to boycott Japanese goods.

This is the gist of the Prime Minister's reply to a letter from the National Executive Committee of the South African Trades and Labour Council urging the Government—

(1) To prohibit South African nationals from selling war materials or raw materials necessary for their manufacture, or lending money to Japan.

(2) To urge at Geneva, that other members of the League should take similar action.

(3) To join in a collective boycott of imports from Japan, at the same time taking into serious consideration the wider economic measures involved in bringing Japanese aggression to an end.

In his reply General Hertzog (Prime Minister of the Union) states that the conflict between China and Japan is already receiving the attention of the League. At the last assembly of the League of Nations it was decided that, before considering other possible steps, an attempt should be made to settle the conflict by agreement.

To that end the parties to the so-called Nine-Power Treaty of 1922 were invited by the League to meet in conference with other States having special interests in the Far East.

"The States concerned are now in conference in Brussels", the Prime Minister points out, "and are trying to give effect to the wishes of the League."

"As for any individual action, the Government is not prepared to act in the matter independently of the League."

DISAPPOINTMENT

In acknowledging the Prime Minister's letter, the Trades and Labour Council expresses extreme disappointment and goes on to draw the Prime Minister's attention to the fact that a considerable quantity of scrap iron has been exported to Japan during recent months.

"The position that has been created", the letter continues, "is this: South Africa, by means of this export is doing so at the expense and to the detriment of people locally engaged in iron and steel smelting, besides assisting Japan in its policy of aggression.

"Inquiries made at the Department of Commerce and Industries suggest that the Board of Trade and Industries has investigated the possibility of an embargo, but finds that it is necessary for legislation to be passed to prevent the export of scrap iron to Japan."—Reuter.

Scenes From A.-I. Women's Conference At Nagpur

Delegates on way to the A. I. Women's Confeence at Nagpur on Wednesday.

Main entrance to the Pandal of the All-India Women's Conference. Women Volunteers forming "Guard of Honour."

ZAMINDARS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent)

JHANSI, (By Mail).

According to a report received at the Congress office from Lalitpur, 23 Zamindars of Rajpura Village have been arrested for alleged assaulting certain Congress workers, and insulting their ladies.

Clove Boycott Tells

Zanzibar's Business Has Fallen By 90 p. c.

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI: Dec. 31.

temarkable tribute to the insity of the Indian boycott of izibar cloves is furnished by November trade figures published to-day.

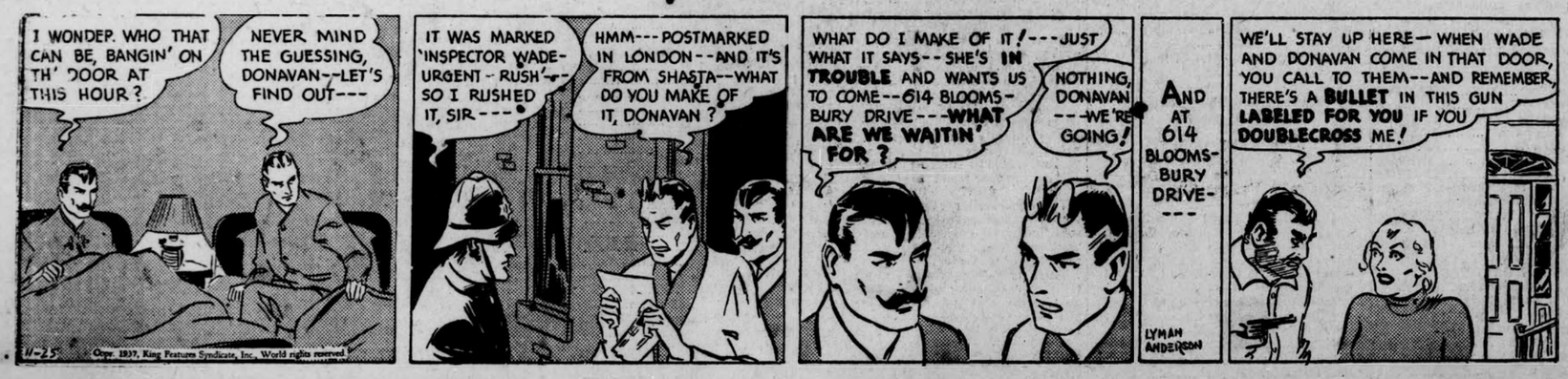
loves imported from Zanzibar, nba and Kenya amounted to y 24 cwts. in November this r as against over 3,000 cwts. in ember 1936, and nearly 13,000 s. in November 1935. Figures close that imports of cloves n Madagascar are rapidly inasing.

uring the eight months, from il to November this year, the ue of imported cloves from Maascar amounted to over Rs. ,000 as against Rs. 48,000 for corresponding period in last

ue total value of imports from zibar and Pemba in November year was about Rs. 18,000 as inst over one and a half lakhs to November last year—in er words, trade with India has fn by nearly 90 per cent.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*


I WONDER WHO THAT CAN BE, BANGIN' ON TH' DOOR AT THIS HOUR?
NEVER MIND THE GUESSING, DONAVAN--LET'S FIND OUT---
IT WAS MARKED 'INSPECTOR WADE-URGENT--RUSH'--SO I RUSHED IT, SIR---
HMM---POSTMARKED IN LONDON--AND IT'S FROM SHASTA--WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF IT, DONAVAN?
WHAT DO I MAKE OF IT!---JUST WHAT IT SAYS--SHE'S IN TROUBLE AND WANTS US TO COME--614 BLOOMSBURY DRIVE---WHAT ARE WE WAITIN' FOR?
NOTHING, DONAVAN---WE'RE GOING!
AND AT 614 BLOOMSBURY DRIVE---
WE'LL STAY UP HERE—WHEN WADE AND DONAVAN COME IN THAT DOOR, YOU CALL TO THEM--AND REMEMBER, THERE'S A BULLET IN THIS GUN LABELED FOR YOU IF YOU DOUBLECROSS ME!
11-25
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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